The Post

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RUSSIAN CRISIS—KERENSKY RESIGNS

KERENSKY'S SENSATIONAL STEP.

RAMATIC APPEAL BY PETROGRAD WORKERS' COUNCIL.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REGAIN GROUND LOST AT YPRES.

ious news comes from Russia. M. Kerensky has resigned the Premiership. So far the Provisional Government refuses to accept the resignation, and the hope prevails that Kerensky may consent to retain office.

rensky is the outstanding figure in Free Russia. He succeeded to the Premiership on July 21. He is staunchly pro-Ally.

e present situation in Russia is obscure, and it is announced that an appeal "to the peoples of the whole world" is being issued. The latest reports on the military situation show the Russians to be making attacks in the region of the boundary river Zbrucz.

Lloyd George in an inspiring war anniversary speech on Saturday says that though Russia may for the moment have fallen into a crevice, she is still on the rope, and will climb up again. No one has any idea how near the top we may be.

Douglas Haig reports our troops gained further ground on Saturday north-west of St Julian.

ndenburg, it is reported, ordered the recapture on Friday of all ground lost to the British in the Flanders battle. The attacks, pressed heavily at places, met with no success.

ERENSKY RESIGNS—NEW CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd (Received Saturday).

Kerensky, the Premier, has resigned, has left Petrograd.

e Provisional Government has decided o accept his resignation.

a letter addressed to M. Nekrassoff, has taken temporary charge of the iership, M. Kerensky says:—

In view of the impossibility in spite f all the measures I have taken to reonstitute the Provisional Government o as to cope with the necessities of he historic and exceptional conditions f the present time, I can no longer ontinue to be responsible to the ountry, and I have asked the Provisional Government to relieve me of my unctions.

er deciding not to accept M. Kerenresignation, the Provisional Governcalled a meeting of representatives of e political parties as well as representaof the Duma, the Council of Work- and Soldiers' Delegates, and of the nts.

s meeting was presided over by M. ssoff, who explained that his reason onvening it was that the representaof the various parties might express views. M. Terestchenko and M. telli, Minister of Interior, also addd the meeting, emphasising the necesf the close union of all parties in order e the country from the terrible crisis ich it was involved.

peal to the People of the World.

Executive Committee of the Council orkmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has ed to issue a proclamation to the es of the world pointing out the tragic on in which the further continuance war would place them, and especially ssian Revolution, the overthrow of would involve the wreck of all racy and all hopes of a universal and peace.

im Gorky's newspaper, the Navoye invegha almost daily against what it oes as the Franco-British Bourgeoisie he parties of international capitalism. urnal urges a categorical refusal by to continue the war in the interests ed capitalism.

rniloff's Conditions on Accepting Command.

eral Korniloff, in accepting the post mmander-in-Chief, telegraphed to M. sky the following conditions on which s willing to undertake the supreme nd:—

h to stipulate to be responsible only to my conscience and the people. No one shall intervene in my fighting orders and appointments. The measures adopted during the last few days at the front shall also be applied at the depots in the rear.

KERENSKY INVITED TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

ALL PARTIES EXPRESS THEIR CONFIDENCE.

Later.

According to a message from Petrograd, received early on Sunday morning, it is stated that the historic meeting at the Winter Palace of representatives of all political parties and of the Duma, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and the Peasants did not end until six o'clock yesterday morning, when an agreement was reached between all political factions on the basis of mutual concessions, and expressing general confidence in M. Kerensky as the only man possessing sufficient authority to assure the Government of the country.

The conference was suspended in order to afford the various parties to get opportunity of coming to an understanding, and on reassembling a declaration was read that the parties were ready to entrust M. Kerensky with the reconstitution of the Government, which should be completely independent of the influence of any political party.

All the declarations were permeated by a spirit of general confidence in M. Kerensky as being the only man of sufficient authority to assure the Government of the country.

M. Nakrasoff, winding up the proceedings, declared that a compromise had been reached, and its terms would be immediately communicated to M. Kerensky.

PREMIER FOR A FORTNIGHT.

London, Saturday Night.

The news that Kerensky has resigned will be read with genuine regret. His wholehearted work for the Russian cause has struck the imagination of the people of this country, who believed he was to prove the saviour of his country.

Even yet is is hoped that Kerensky will be retained in office. He has resigned, but the Provisional Government, conscious of his power and influence, refuses to accept the resignation, and the hope prevails that Kerensky will consent to remain in office and use his influence to bring Free Russia safe through the latest crisis.

Mr Lloyd George has a high opinion of Kerensky's influence, describing him at a recent meeting in London as "the outstanding figure of the Russian Revolution, the man whose inspiration has regenerated and revived Russian military power." That speech was made on July 21, when Kerensky's appointment as Premier in succession to Prince Lvoff was announced.

The Saviour of Russia.

A week before the Russian Revolution Alexander Kerensky was scarcely known outside of the immediate circle of the Labour Party in Petrograd. Hot on the heels of the historic happenings that overthrew the Czar, his name was on every tongue, and before a month had passed he was part of Russia's prayers. Here was a poor and practically obscure young man—he was barely thirty-five when he came into his great prominence—who in a single week assumed the role of Nation Saviour and made himself the Lloyd George of his country.

History records no rise so swift or sensational. The man's achievement makes him the one distinct and outstanding personality of that whole crowded epoch that changed the face of Russia.

It was Kerensky almost more than any other man who put the respect of justice into the heart of the Revolution, and made the restraint, which was one of the miracles of that miraculous hour, possible. He dictated the policy that abolished capital punishment. He made himself responsible for the safety of the Royal Family, and urged clemency for the reactionaries. Thus it followed that the arrests of men like Sturmer and Protopopoff and others, who had debauched the nation and made the reign of reaction one long agony for the Russian people, were bloodless.

How Kerensky survived those grilling weeks was a miracle. His none too robust constitution was subjected to a well-nigh incredible strain. Day and night he was in almost continuous conference—pleading, debating, arguing. His old Radical coworkers charged him with moderation. When he rose to speak in the public assemblies he was frequently the target of bitter verbal attack. When he went forth in the streets his life was in constant danger. He lived on his nerves. Only his indomitable will kept him going.

As Minister of War.

Later on Kerensky again demonstrated the astounding parallel of Lloyd George. He stepped from the Ministry of Justice into the Portfolio of War and then to the Premiership.

Shortly after he became Minister of War Kerensky made one of the many dramatic and intimate illuminations of his character. The whole country was aquiver with curiosity as to the policy of the Socialist warrior. He lost no time in making his creed known. A Congress of Peasants had just convened in Petrograd. These were his own people, and to them he made his first declaration of the new principles, and with all the fire and passion at his command.

"Soldiers, sailors, and officers," he said, "I call upon you to make a last heroic effort. I am your servant. Help me to show the world that the Russian Army is not a demolished temple, but that it is strong and formidable, capable of making itself respected and of defending the free Republic of democratic Russia.

Famous Order of the Day!

Petrograd was still ringing with the cheers that followed this outburst when Kerensky issued his famous first Order of the Day to the Russian Army. It rang with the clarion call to duty and action. The order was as follows:—

"The country is in danger and each one must do what he can to avert it. No request to be allowed to resign made in the desire to escape responsibility at a time so grave as the present will be accepted by me. Deserters are enjoined to return to the army and fleet at once. All infractions of these instructions will be severely punished."

But Kerensky did more than issue stirring orders to his troops. He dramatised them into an action that not only thrilled all Russia to the core but made the rest of the world literally sit up. He led Russia's troops against the Germans and turned a wavering attitude toward the whole Russian army into an alert confidence in the might of the Slav right arm.

All through June the Russian armies seemed to be inert. "Will Russia ever strike?" was the universal question. Kerensky answered it and in a manner eminently his own. He went to the First Army, made one of his melodramatic speeches urging them to take the long deferred offensive, and then, at the head of a charging column, actually led the van in an assault upon the German trenches. He galvanised the long unwilling Russian army into a mighty and victorious force; Kerensky did not spare himself in the dark days that followed the mutiny and retreat of the Russian armies in Galicia before the German attacks. The Premier proceeded to the front, and exhorted the men to do their duty by their country. Kerensky in this campaign ran some narrow escapes, and in one town a shot was fired at him.

MORE GAINS AT ST JULIEN.

FRESH BRITISH SUCCESS.

ENEMY ARTILLERY BUSY AT MESSINES.

British General Headquarters, France, Saturday, 9.12 p.m.

The weather has continued to be wet and stormy.

Our troops have gained further ground during the day north-west of St Julien.

Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity east of Messines and in the Nieuport Sector.

Amsterdam, Saturday Night.

In Flanders there were artillery duels of variable intensity. In the Bukowina and in the north-western corner of Moldavia we made favourable progress.—(German Night Official Report.)

COSTLY ATTACKS ON BRITISH.

HINDENBURG ORDERS CAPTURE OF LOST GROUND.

Correspondents' Headquarters, British Army, Flanders, Saturday.

The actual events of the past week in Flanders do not take long to review. Through the last four dismal days and nights the Germans have been counter-attacking, and we have been warding them off with desperate energy, and with a degree of give-and-take which finds the territorial situation not very much changed in all the salient spots of our Tuesday's gains.

Hindenburg's Drastic Order.

The main feature of the fighting since the great battle is the lavish manner in which Prince Rupprecht has been sacrificing his troops. Reserves have been flung in en masse, and it is abundantly clear that the tactical policy of the German High Command is to try to hold us without counting the cost in man power.

It was generally reported that Hindenburg had given an imperious order to the effect that the whole of the lost ground was to be retaken yesterday. Whether this is true or not the sodden and wornout Huns did not manifest any serious signs of succeeding in any such attempt, and the principal event of the day was that we've established our line through St Julien.

The enemy artillery has been splashing a number of gas shells about, but his target shooting is often rambling and poor, very different from what it was three years ago.

Germans Reluctant to Advance.

Malingering is so prevalent now in the ranks of the Huns that some very drastic regimental orders have been promulgated. Many of the prisoners attribute their capture to the failure of their support battalions to come up according to plan, which they believe was owing to the reluctance of the men to advance into the barrage-swept zone.

A study of the map will serve to show the advantages of the position we have gained. What before the Messines battle was the Ypres salient has been pushed further back from within a few hundred yards of our already existing line at Klein Ziellebeke to the south of a depth of more than a mile east of the line, Hooge Wieltje, where it gradually broadens to a gain of more than two miles between Boesinghe and Langemarck. From Bellewarde farm through Westhoek, Frezenberg, and Pilkem we have got upon the ridge which I have previously likened to the rim of a saucer, and whilst but a slight eminence in the main it is razor-backed in places, commanding observation over a wide area.

There are various spots which remain to be cleared up, but if the weather prophecies are true it will probably not be very long before this is done.—Press Association Special Correspondent.

PEACE RUMOURS.

Germans Can't Endure Another Winter Campaign.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The Dutch Visscherig Courant gives currency to remarkable rumours concerning the conclusion of an early peace. In the course of it remarks the paper says:—Today we saw a letter from a big German manufacturer who had been repeatedly visited by the Kaiser. In this letter it was stated that peace can speedily be expected. Last week another German of considerable influence declares that Germany does not intend to begin a new winter campaign, because the country could not last it out.

LL. GEORGE'S CHALLENGE TO GERMAN EMPEROR.

NEARING SUMMIT OF OUR HOPES.

London, Saturday Night.

Mr Lloyd George made an important speech this afternoon at the inaugural meeting of the National War Aims Committee, held in the Queen's Hall, when there was a great patriotic demonstration on the third anniversary of the declaration of hostilities.

Lord Crewe, who presided, was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, many members of the Government, and nearly a hundred members of Parliament, the gathering being representative of all parties and sections of the nation. Others present included official representatives of Italy and Serbia.

As soon as the doors were opened, an hour before the time fixed for the speaking, most of the seats became quickly occupied. The proceedings commenced with a concert, at which Miss Margaret Balfour sang Sir Edward Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" and the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." The National Anthems of Belgium, Cuba, France, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, and the United States were played in the order mentioned, the flag of each Ally being unfurled and displayed to the musical accompaniment.

On the Prime Minister arriving on the platform the Union Jack was unfurled, and "God Save the King" was sung, whilst the vast audience rose and cheered with much enthusiasm.

The Most Sinister Episode of the Conspiracy.

Mr Lloyd George, whose rising was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm, acknowledged, with great satisfaction, the declaration of the Italian Minister, and also extended a greeting to the representatives of the Serbian people, victims of Teutonic barbarity, fighting tenaciously for the redress and reparation which were assuredly to come.

This was the third anniversary of the greatest war the world had ever witnessed. The Allies were fighting to defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberty of nations—carefully, skilfully, insiduously, clandestinely planned in every detail with ruthless, cynical determination.

Those who had read the revelations which had recently appeared of the meeting in Berlin a few weeks before the war must have read them with a shudder.

> The account of the meeting of the confederates before the firing of the train contains one of the most sinister episodes in the whole story of human brigandage.

What would have happened to Europe and to the world if we had not gone into the war? (Cheers.) What had followed was our justification. See what had befallen Europe even with the whole of our might thrown into the contest. Could they picture what would have happened if we had not been there to keep the ring and see a certain measure of fair play? Russia was now demoralised and disintegrated for the moment. For the moment—and that disintegration had rendered her brave army impotent on certain fronts. It would have happened sooner, whilst though France would have fought with the traditional valour of her race—(cheers)—with all succour and supplies cut off by sea and left isolated on land, even her gallant army might have been overwhelmed.

The Peace Terms if Britain had Kept Out.

What kind of peace, if we had not gone into the war, would there have been in Europe then? It would not have been a peace, but a conquest, a subjugation of Europe which would have been placed at the mercy of one great subjugate power.

Reflect on the kind of Europe there would have been to-day if we had not gone into the war. Europe would have been placed in servitude at the mercy of one great dominating Power. Yes, and at the mercy of the worst elements of that Power. There would have been many nations.

> There would have been one great Power. There would have been one great army; there would have been two navies—Britain's and Germany's—for a time. (Hear, hear.)

Think of the terms of peace which might have been imposed. The indemnity might have taken the form of the demand for the surrender of the navies of Russia, France, Greece, and perhaps Italy. Europe would have been at the mercy of this cruel Power,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.)

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

THE NATION AND PEACE TERMS.

(CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE.)

They might say this was a nightmare. It was not. It was a description of the Pan-German dream. What would have happened in America? The Monroe doctrine would have been treated like any other scrap of paper—the doctrine to which Germany never subscribed—not that the fact that she had not appended her signature would have made any difference. (Laughter and cheers.)

We all knew her ambitions in South America. Not a year after the termination of peace would have elapsed before she would have started realising them, and America would have been helpless.

The One Central Fact.

"Do not," added the right honourable gentleman, "be blinded by unfortunate episodes. Do not be discouraged from realising the one central fact that we have checked that ambition of Germany. (Loud cheers.) There are people who say—'But the peril is now passed; why, therefore, do you not make peace? The Kaiser now talks a different language. (Laughter.) You never hear now the resounding phrases about the world power of Germany. He talks modestly—(laughter)—about defending German soil. Who ever wanted to invade German soil? (Loud cheers.) Did Britain, with her contemptible little army—(loud laughter)—want to invade Germany? (Cries of "No.") Did Russia or France, or was it Belgium that was preparing for invasion? Was the Serbian Army going to march upon it? He knows, he must know, it is not true.

A Challenge to the Kaiser.

That is why the Kaiser went to war, and that is why he is at war now. (Cheers.) Even now neither he nor his Chancellor—neither of them—say they will be satisfied with German soil. They talk glibly of peace, both of them, but they stammer and stutter when they come to the word restoration. It has not yet crossed their lips in its entirety We challenge them. They cannot say it. Before we enter a peace conference they must learn to use that word to begin with (Loud cheers.)

No "Next Time."

These gallant fellows I see before me (a number of soldiers in the audience), they are gradually going to cure the Kaiser of his stutter. So far he has not yet learned the alphabet—not the first letter in the alphabet. Restoration; that is the first letter. Then we will talk. That is not all. War is a ghastly business. It is not as grim as a bad peace. There is one end to the most horrible war; but a bad peace goes on and on, staggering from one war to another. What do they mean? Do they mean peace when they talk? The truth is that the War Lords have not yet abandoned their ambition; they are discussing it. They are only discussing the postponement of the realisation of those ambitions.

There is a genuine feeling amongst them that this time the plot has miscarried, and they say if it had not been for Great Britain all would have been well. (Laughter.) The next time they mean to make sure. There must be no next time. (Cheers.)

A man in a high position in Germany had said there would be peace shortly, but the war would be resumed in ten years, when they had repaired their mistakes and got more submarines. But there must be no next time. Far better, in spite of all the cost, to finish it now. (Great cheers.)

The Flanders Battle.

Here we were, a free country, whose honour was defended by free men, and they were maintaining it brilliantly. The Germans were well satisfied with the last battle. Well, all he could tell them was that the distinguished Commander-in-Chief of our army on the Western Front had secured all his objectives in that battle. The Germans were pleased with the battle—so were we. (Cheers.) He believed that the Field-Marshal proposes to rejoice the Kaiser's heart again and again.

But we must not be misled by those German communiques. It was the British method of advancing with the least cost in life by smashing their barbed wire and their machine gun emplacements, and then advancing to a point after the bombardment ceased, and then pressing on. That took time, but it was sure, and in spite of the fact that the Germans professed their delight with it prisoners who came in told a totally different tale.

But, he went on, while the army is fighting so valiantly let the nation behind be patient, strong, and above all united. The strain is great on nations and individuals. Long voyages and journeys are very trying to the temper. There are some who are more concerned about ending the war than winning it.

But let us keep our eyes steadily on the winning of the war. Keep both eyes on it. Beware of being cross-eyed. Let both eyes be set on victory, and looking neither to the right or the left. That is the way we shall win. (Cheers.)

Anyone who promotes national distrust or disdain at this hour is helping the enemy and hurting his native land, and it makes no difference whether he is for or against war. Let there be one thought in every head. If you sow distrust, discontent, and dissension in the nation we shall reap defeat. If on the other hand we sow the seeds of patience, confidence, and unity we shall garner in victory and its fruits.

Nearing the Summit of Our Hopes.

No one has any idea—no one in Britain, in France, in Italy, in Russia, in Germany, or in Austria—how near the top we may be. A mere crag may hide it from our view. There are accidents. Russia may have staggered for the moment into a crevice, but she is still on the rope, and she will climb up again, climbing with strong limb and firm purpose, and together we shall reach the summit of our hopes. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MONCHY-LE-PREUX BATTLE.

BRITISH REGAIN ALL LOST GROUND.

PREPARING FOR NEXT PUSH.

British General Headquarters,
Saturday, 12.1 p.m.

Our troops recaptured during the night the remaining portion of the trench east of Monchy-le-Preux, into which the enemy forced a way on the night of the 2d-3d inst.

Our positions in this neighbourhood, which on the night in question were attacked by hostile forces estimated at a battalion in strength, have now been completely re-established by the British troops on the spot.

On the Ypres battle front our Allies have made further progress east of Korteker Cabaret.

Heavy rain fell during the night.

Paris, Saturday.

Our British allies have regained possession of the village of St Julien, which the enemy counter-attacks had forced them to evacuate on Tuesday in order to avoid useless losses.

A desperate battle was waged all day in the region of Monchy-le-Preux. Finally the enemy was driven back from the few elements in the first line where he had momentarily succeeded in penetrating.—French Commentator.

In Belgium, in spite of persistent bad weather, our troops have explored the farms beyond the front reached, whilst repulsing enemy patrols. — French afternoon official report.

The heavy artillery worked hard, and a number of batteries are already in position at fresh points. As soon as the work of bringing up the guns has been completed the British and French attacking troops will again advance.—Petit Parisien.

SMART ACTIONS IN FLANDERS.

French Occupy New Posts.

Paris, Saturday Night.

In Belgium the artillery fighting assumed a certain violence in the course of the day, especially in the region of Dixschoote. Our patrols operating to the west of the road from Steenstraate to Woumen occupied two farms in front of our lines.

The weather continues very bad.

In the region of St Quentin our artillery carried out effective destruction fire on the enemy trenches to the east of Cauchy.

To the east of Cerny two German attacks delivered about 2 p.m. were broken by our fire before being able to approach our lines.

On both banks of the Meuse there was marked activity by the artillery in the sectors of Avocourt and Douaumont.

RAID BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

Bulgar Surprise Attack Repulsed.

Paris, Saturday.

To the East of the Vardar the enemy, after serious artillery preparation, attempted a surprise attack, which failed against our posts near Reselli. The artillery was moderately active to the west of Vardar. British aviators bombarded Jenikoj. 30 kilometres north of Petrio.—(French Eastern Army Communique).

THE POTSDAM MEETING.

DISCLOSURES BY U.S. GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN DENIAL REFUTED

New York, Saturday.

Washington gives the lie to German denials of the disclosures recently made concerning the Potsdam Council, at which plans for war were recently made.

Information in possession of the American Government shows that Herr Zimmermann, the late Foreign Minister, while conversing with an American diplomat, whose name at this time cannot be disclosed, became excited when it was suggested to him that it was inconceivable that Germany did not have advance information on the Austrian ultimatum. He blurted out—"Well, I quite admit we did have the ultimatum in our hands fourteen hours before it was sent to the Serbian Government, but what of it? Then it was too late for us to act. The die had been cast, and there was no stopping the conflagration. We could do nothing."

Socialist Who Let Secret Out.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The Socialist organ, the Internationale Korrespondenz, declares that it knows the origin of the rumours about the Potsdam Crown Council of 5th July, 1914. The first mention of the Crown Council, it says, was made by the Independent Socialist, Dr Oskar Cohn, at a secret sitting of the Reichstag. Dr Cohn declared on that occasion that he refused to support the vote of credit solely on account of this Crown Council, and that he was fully convinced of Germany's responsibility for the present war.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg at once emphatically denied the existence of any such Crown Council, but Dr Cohn refused to withdraw his statement, asserting that the Chancellor had not been present, and was the dupe of the Kaiser and the military conspiracy.

SUGAR CARDS TO BE ISSUED.

WHEN NEW SCHEME BEGINS.

LORD RHONDDA'S RESOLVE TO KEEP DOWN PRICES.

London, Saturday Night.

Lord Rhondda as Food Controller has issued through the Press Bureau a letter to Mr Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, and to Mr R. Munro, Secretary for Scotland, in which he outlines his scheme of local food committees for England and Wales and Scotland.

Particular emphasis is laid upon the scheme for distribution of sugar, which it is proposed to put into force as soon as possible. Lord Rhondda intimates that he is also preparing schemes for dealing with the distribution of bread and meat.

In his letter his Lordship says:—It is plain at the beginning of the fourth year of war now vital a part of the problem of food supplies is destined to play in the achievement of victory. It will be my endeavour as Food Controller to keep three main principles of policy before me. Supplies must be conserved, supplies must be shared equally by rich and poor, and prices must be kept down.

I shall endeavour to lay down for all important foodstuffs a general scale of prices based at each stage on the necessary expenses and reasonable profits of the wholesaler or retailer, but it will rest with the Food Control Committees to enforce the application of this scale in their districts, and to recommend variations where the cost of transport or other exceptional factors in the circumstances of a particular district or trader can be proved to justify this course.

Sugar Cards.

The authorities for Scotland are in each county a joint committee of the County Council and the Town Councils of those burghs whose population in 1911 did not exceed 5000, provided that the Town Council of any large burgh may also join, and in all other burghs the Town Council. These authorities are asked to appoint food committees which will administer a new scheme of sugar distribution, continue the campaign for food economy, and when their organisation is complete deal with other foodstuffs, including bread and meat. Immediately the local committees are constituted they will proceed to register grocers and other retailers of sugar, and after October 1 no retailer who remains unregistered will be allowed to deal in sugar.

The public will not be called upon to take any steps until towards the end of September, when forms of application for sugar cards will be distributed by the postal authorities. The forms must be filled up by the householders, and show the names, age, sex, and occupation of all members of their households, and must be posted back to the Food Office not later than October 5. In due course the householder will receive from the Food Office a household sugar card in response to his application.

The Scheme Described.

The card must be taken by the householder to the tradesman from whom he desires to buy his sugar. The tradesman will retain one part, the other he will stamp with his name or sign, and this must be kept by the customer, who must be prepared at a later date to produce it on demand when making purchases.

The grocer's own supplies will be authorised by the local Food Control Office on the basis of the number of customers who have thus been registered by him. As the reorganisation of the method of sugar distribution throughout the trade must necessarily take a great deal of time, the scheme cannot become finally effective before December 30.

It will be the retailers' duty, when the allowance is finally made regular, to see that no customer is supplied twice in one week. The penalties of fraud are a heavy fine and imprisonment with hard labour. On the other hand, a retailer who is shown to have unreasonably refused to supply sugar to a registered customer may be deprived of his certificate of registration and consequent supplies. The weekly allowance may vary as the national stocks vary.

A customer will not be compelled to take it, but if a week be missed there will be no claim for a double allowance in the week following. Arrangements will be made for the transfer of registration in the case of permanent removal to another district. Caterers, residential institutions, and manufacturers will all be subject to a similar control.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

The King's Message.

Three years of war, with all they have meant to every home in the British Empire, have served to weld more closely than ever the bonds of unity which steel the hearts of the whole nation in their firm resolve to secure the sacred principles of justice, freedom, and humanity. It is for these we fight, and by God's help we mean to triumph.

THIRTY-THREE NORSE SHIPS SUNK.

London, Saturday.

Reuter's Agency is informed by Norwegian Legate that during July thirty-three Norwegian ships were sunk, aggregating a total tonnage of 58,241 tons. The number of lives lost during same period by sinking of ships was eighteen.

MR SAMUEL ON END OF WAR.

DEPENDS ON STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET.

Gainsborough, Saturday Evening.

Mr Herbert Samuel was the chief speaker at a war anniversary demonstration at Gainsborough, the official centre of his division, this evening, and in seconding a patriotic resolution proposed by Lord Gainsborough, he said that all classes must continue to make sacrifices for the same supreme cause.

People were constantly asking how long the war was going to last. He had thought from the beginning and thought now that the end of the war depended not on conventions, or conferences, or speeches, or resolutions, but upon military events. If the Allies won their battle it brought us nearer the end, and it they were defeated or the battles were drawn the end was postponed.

Upon the result of the present great struggle in Flanders depended, in his opinion, in a large measure the date of the end of the war. A few nights ago he heard Mr Balfour make an observation which struck him as very true, that unless Germany was made powerless or was made free the peace of Europe would not be secured. Could she be made powerless? However great might be the victory of the Allies, he confessed to some doubt whether we could permanently or for any long period make powerless a people of nearly seventy millions; but if Germany could be made free could she become a democracy like the countries of the West? Then there would be the real hope for the future tranquility of Europe, for the interest of all free peoples was peace.

German Responsibility.

The masses of the people had no interest in fighting their neighbours—(cheers)—they wanted to live their lives in tranquility, to go their own way, to develop their own minds and activities. It was the Emperors, the Imperialists, the militarists that made for war, and so in this great struggle the real responsibility for war did not rest on France, Britain, or the other democratic countries, but on Germany and Austria, where a single individual ruled the destinies of millions, and turned all their forces to their own ends.

Could Germany be made free? He did not believe that directly we could impose a Constitution upon any other country. It might be possible, but he doubted whether in any terms of peace the Allies could say to the German Empire, "You shall grant a free Constitution to your country."

"I believe," added Mr Samuel, "liberty must come from the people themselves, building up their own Constitution in their own way, according to their own desires, but what we have to do is to teach the German people by the hard lessons of experience, by hard blows. That is the only way they can be made to learn that Imperialist Kaiserism brings its own punishment with it

He believed the time had not yet come—and he said it with profound regret—when negotiations for peace were likely to bear useful fruit. They must still steel their resolution and keep a firm heart, and they must still strengthen and maintain their forces to carry on the war for a while longer. He believed that public opinion in this country understood, realised, and accepted this fact.

LARGE LINER STRIKES MINE.

Many Passengers on Board.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The steamer Noordam, of the Holland-America Line, struck a mine off Texel. The vessel, which had a large number of passengers on board, is still afloat.

The first intimation of the mining of the Noordam was contained in a wireless message to the Holland-America Line announcing that the Noordam, 12,500 tons, on her homeward voyage from New York with passengers and a cargo of grain for the Government, struck a mine in the afternoon off the Island of Texel. All the passengers were saved by Dutch torpedo boats. As the steamer did not sink, however, some of the crew returned to the vessel.

GUNFIRE THAT BEAT ALL RECORDS.

Scottish Soldier's Return from Ypres Battle.

London, Saturday Night.

There were many Scotsmen amongst the wounded heroes who arrived at Charing Cross Station this afternoon from the Flanders fighting. None of the men were seriously wounded, the majority suffering from minor injuries to the head and feet.

All were in excellent spirits, and a correspondent of the "Post Sunday Special" subsequently obtained several interviews with Scotsmen at the London and other hospitals. They belonged to various Highland regiments, which added to their laurels during the terrible battle on the Flanders front of a few days ago.

One of them, Private J. Burns, of Dundee, supplied a graphic account of his experiences. Two years at the front is his proud record, but he declared that none of the engagements in which he had taken place could be compared to the Flanders fight for ferocity and intensity.

"I don't know how to describe what I have seen," was his first comment. "None of us are likely to forget what we have been through. The bombardment alone which preceded the attack was unlike anything within the memory of the oldest soldier at the front. I have been in many famous battles, but this one in Flanders beats them all."

MEANING OF NE PEACE MOVE.

SECRET HISTORY STOCKHOLM CONFER

GERMAN SOCIALIS LATEST OVERTUR

Is Mr Henderson be Tricked?

(By a Political Correspondent.)

London, Saturday N

No recent incident has occasioned surprise in political circles than Mr Henderson's return from Russia to the idea of an International Socialist ference, at which the workers of nations would meet the German and Au Socialists to discuss terms on which might be arranged. Many even of Mr derson's own friends have been puzzled his changed attitude.

It is now possible to give for the first the real explanation of the whole ma For some months there have been free interchanges of views between the Ru and German Socialist leaders, m through the agency of M. Branting Swedish Socialist statesman and friend Entente Powers. The German Soc leaders have admitted that the peo their country at the present time are ate, that the people are sick of the war want peace.

The Object of the Conference

The only thing that keeps them at is the way in which they have been by their Government regarding the war of the Entente Powers. If the Ge Socialists could be satisfied that France Britain have no wish to destroy Germ then they are prepared to take the init in a peace move in their own country would not only end the war, but would the rule of the Hohenzollerns and the sian military caste. The object of the S holm conference is to put before the Ger Socialists an authoritative statement of attitude of the French and British wor and so enable the German leaders to assure their people at home.

The German Socialist representatives that they are now in a position to carry bulk of the German people with them movement which would democratise many as thoroughly as Mr Lloyd Ge could wish, and at the same time guar the future peace of Europe by setting League of Nations on the lines suggested President Wilson. They cannot achieve task without the co-operation of the So and Labour movements of other cou and therefore they have approached Branting with various suggestions for a ference.

They say that the Russian revolution entirely altered their attitude towards war. The whole weight of the Soc Party in Germany can now be thrown the scale against the Prussian military if only the Allies will satisfy them France and Britain do not desire to a German territory. The restoration Alsace-Lorraine to France would not be garded as annexation, and the Ger Socialist leaders express their readines discuss ways and means of meeting Fre aims in that direction.

Is This a Trick of the Kaiser?

Neutral Socialist leaders and the Ru revolutionaries believe this latest ove to be genuine, and they have convinced British Labour leaders with whom they come in contact that the German Soci ought to be met in conference, where sincerity can be tested, and they can pinned down to definite proposals. It ma that Mr Henderson and his friends are tricked, but the Russians and neutrals tend to go on with the conference, and British Labour leaders feel that it would unwise to have that conference dominate the Germans. Therefore they propo send delegates, who will try to find whether the Germans are sincere in new-found zeal for peace, and how far possible for the Labour organisations France and Germany to help them in ing their aims. If the Germans are cere, it is argued, it will be better to them up, and put before the world the responsibility for continuing the war.

Labour Party May Break With Governm

That is the position abroad, but at h there is more behind the conference arra ments than appear to the casual obser Relations between the Labour Party and present Government are strained, an break may come at any moment. Br the position is this. The majority of Cabinet strongly disapprove of Mr Hen son's journey to Paris in the company Macdonald, and they urge the Prime M ter to review the conditions on which Henderson and his colleagues accepted The plain truth is that Mr Hen was got to choose between the Stockholm ference and his position in the Cabinet.

The Government have explicitly dec that no member of the Government w allowed to meet the Germans at Stock They have refrained from saying that Henderson will not go. What is mea that, if Mr Henderson persists in his co tion with the Stockholm intrigue, he w removed from the Ministry. That is u understood by the officials of the La Party, but for obvious reasons they do admit the fact. They realise, however conflict with the Government over this issue, and their intention stand to their guns. If the Cabinet in an attempt to discipline Mr Hend the leaders, in their present state of m are ready to advise the conference in Le next week to break with the Coalition.

There is not the least doubt that the tion at present is serious, and only handling can prevent developments may impair, for the time being, the unity in the great task of the war.

MYSTERY WOMAN TO DIE AS TRAITOR.

AMAZING CAREER OF MADAME ZELLE, SPY AND DANCER.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE WITH SCOTS OFFICER—A PEER'S INFATUATION.

(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE POST SUNDAY SPECIAL.")

Marguerite Zelle.

London, Saturday Night.

...ce the official announcement was made ...g the week, theatrical and music-hall ...on has been humming with curious ...s concerning Marguerite Zelle, the ...tiful and mysterious Dutch dancer, who ...been condemned to death by a French ...-martial.

...e had many friends in London which ...visited twice during the war. Her ...er husband was Captain M'Leod, who ...in love with the dancer at first sight ...married her after a very brief engage-... The pair, from what can be ascer-...d, met during a river trip, and the ...g Scotsman was completely fascinated ...he twenty-four year old lady who is ...under sentence of death.

...e marriage, however, did not prove a ...y one, and within a twelvemonth ...ain M'Leod petitioned for a divorce, ...roceedings ending in his favour.

...rguerite Zelle's career during the war ...own only to the French and Dutch ..., though singularly enough it was ...gh the special service branch of Scot-... Yard that she was detained at a ...a Coast port not many weeks ago. The ...r journeyed to England in the usual ... and was provided with passports ...nteeing her integrity and bona-fides. ...aching the port she had her luggage, ...ting of three boxes and an attache ...removed to the boat train for London.

Dancer's Dramatic Arrest.

...she entered a first-class compartment ...tective questioned her, and made a ... request that she should remain ...d for further inquiries to be under-... regarding her identity. The beau-...dancer betrayed no agitation or eur-...at this move on the part of the police, ...ccordingly accompanied the detective ...e passenger examination office. Here ...as again interrogated, with the result ...the port authorities informed her that ...s impossible for her to proceed to Lon-...n view of certain knowledge which had ... into their possession.

...ring her detention Marguerite Zelle ...ed with delightful indifference, all the ...assuring the police that a great mis-...had been made, and that doubtless the ...h Intelligence Department would be ...o put matters right. Her surmise was ...rect as developments proved. That ...g an escort arrived from France and ...uerite Zelle was taken into custody.

... was staggered when told of the real ...n for her detention, and continued to ... the most profuse explanations as to ...osition. The following morning the ...r was conveyed to France and handed ...to the military authorities. No secret ...now made of the charge on which ...uerite Zelle was a prisoner of war.

...nveying French Secrets to Germans.

...tfully she pleaded for pity and assured ...ilitary that she was entirely innocent ... attempt to communicate information ... Germans. But the authorities had ...abundant proof of the systematic ...ery in which the dancer had been en-... with a male accomplice, and she was ...ered when documents were produced ...ng beyond all doubt that she had con-... to give away valuable details con-...g French aerodromes and aeroplanes.

...the Court-Martial in Paris the case ...ried with closed doors and with the ...t privacy.

...ive witnesses, both for and against, ...heard Lieut. Mornet, the Govern-... representative, accused the dancer of ... while Monsieur Edmund Clunet ... a speech in defence of the accused. ...Council after deliberating a quarter ... hour replied affirmatively to each ...on they were asked. They may be ...ised thus:—

...the accused guilty of having in France ...broad, procured from an enemy Power, ...ation of a kind to harm the operations ... army, information especially concern-...e home politics and the spring offen-...f 1915?"

... spy was unanimously condemned to ...

...me Zelle was not present while judg-...s being pronounced, but immediate-...ly afterwards she was led into Court where in the presence of the armed guard the Clerk Riviere read to her the decision of the Council.

How She Received Her Sentence.

The condemned woman without any apparent emotion murmured "It is impossible, impossible."

Then with an energetic step she went over to the desk to sign her documents. There she conversed a fairly long time in a calm voice with Monsieur Clunet. She left the Court, walking erect, her eyes on the journalists who were watching her pass.

While Madame Zelle was awaiting trial by Court-Martial the French police sent special investigators to London, and the most exhaustive inquiries were undertaken in order to probe the motive for Marguerite Zelle's visits to this country. Addresses found in the possession of the dancer were visited, and some of the friends of the fair prisoner closely questioned.

From one of these I heard something of Madame Zelle's life in England before the outbreak of war. "Marguerite Zelle," said this informant, "was a delightful girl, and from what I knew of her I find it difficult to believe that she would ever stoop so low as to help the Germans by collecting naval or military information for them. Of medium height, with exquisite features, Marguerite had a perfectly fascinating personality. She had heaps of male friends, and I am not exaggerating when I say that if she had one offer of marriage from aristocratic quarters she had hundreds.

Peer's Infatuation for Dancer.

"I knew of one Peer who was so smitten with the dancer that he vowed he would take his life unless she consented to be his wife. To deter him from doing anything desperate, Marguerite made a mock promise to him and at the same time informed his people. The result was that the Peer's people had him removed from England and sent to Switzerland. She had many suitors in the navy.

"In spite of her years, however, Marguerite Zelle was never carried away, not even by the most flattering attentions or the most expensive gifts. Often she declared, in the course of conversation with me, that she would only marry the man she loved and none other. Not long afterwards she met a young Scotsman, and almost from the first moment of their coming together they fell madly in love.

Her Marriage with Scottish Officer.

"It was a mutual affair, and from what I saw of it I felt certain that their marriage would turn out to be very happy. Neither had any confidantes, and they kept their secrets to themselves. Shortly after the wedding Marguerite seemed extraordinarily happy, and she was inseparable from her husband. She then told me that one of the first conditions of that marriage was that she renounce any intention of following a theatrical career.

"I believe she agreed to this understanding, although she had a very strong attachment for the stage. Speaking from memory, Marguerite Zelle only appeared in London on a few occasions, but the particular kind of dances which she produced found popular favour for a while. Her greatest successes, however, were scored on the Continent, and at Amsterdam and Rotterdam she was idolised by the Dutch.

"After her marriage she resided with her husband in Scotland for a short period, and later went abroad. The next time I saw Captain M'Leod I learnt that a domestic estrangement had arisen between him and his wife, and I heard with regret that proceedings for a divorce were about to be taken. In spite of forgiveness his wife did not return to this country, and remained abroad for a considerable time. Very frequently I received a letter from her in which she expressed a great longing to come back to England, but for shame she could never set eyes on her husband.

"Just before the war I had a note saying that she believed her husband had died, but where or how was not stated.

A Changed Woman.

"One afternoon as I was entering a post office in the West End a voice called out my name. It sounded familiar, but when I turned round I could hardly recognise Marguerite Zelle. Somehow I thought she had changed considerably, though she still retained her good looks and charm of manner. Naturally we were eager and delighted to meet each other after such a long interval, and there was much to talk about.

"Only once did she refer to the event which had brought so much misery into her husband's life, and with tears in her lovely eyes she declared that the blame was entirely on her side. 'It was all my fault,' she sobbed, 'because I was too easily led.' I asked Marguerite what she was doing in London, and where she had spent the intervening months. 'A little travelling,' was the answer, 'though the greater part of my time has been spent in my native Rotterdam.'

"We spent a very pleasant time together, and then the little dancer bade me au revoir, and assured me that she would call to see me when she next visited London. From that day to the morning when I saw in the papers that she had been tried and found guilty of espionage by Court-Martial I neither saw nor heard anything more of her

An Author's Suspicions.

Madame Zelle was seen in Madrid at the beginning of last year by Mr Albert F. Calvert, the distinguished author and scientist, who had his suspicions aroused with regard to her movements.

The woman was staying at the Ritz, the most expensive hotel in Spain, and made frequent journeys to Barcelona and Valencia. She was luxuriously dressed, and appeared to be alone, although she freely conversed with one or two people who became acquainted with her in the hotel.

She never said anything about her own plans or movements to anyone.

One of Mr Calvert's friends, a Greek merchant, met Zelle, whom he had previously met in Egypt and in Holland in 1915. She was living there in good style, and on one or two occasions he rode with her in her motor-car. This Greek merchant was at the Ritz in Madrid at the same time as Mr Calvert and Mme. Zelle.

"My Greek friend," said Mr Calvert, "whose sympathies were really with the Allies, was very much interested in the woman, and admired her cleverness. As soon as he saw that I, as a British subject, was taking more than an ordinary interest in her movements, he decided to protect her, and refused to discuss her or her business with me any further.

"I thereupon made independent inquiries, and satisfied myself beyond all question that she was Marguerite Zelle, the dancer, and the divorced wife of an officer named Macleod.

"On the day she was leaving Madrid for Lisbon to catch the boat for Holland I took steps to warn our authorities about her.

"I am inclined to think that she may have been one of the direct agents from Germany who assisted in causing the recent troubles in Spain."

Madame Zelle was recently detained at a British port because she resembled another person who was "wanted." She came to London, but after inquiries by the authorities had been concluded her movements were no longer interfered with. She then went on to Spain.

LATEST NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FROM ALL PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

BY WIRE AND 'PHONE.

Yesterday the Kirkconnel miners, numbering about 600, commenced a four-days' holiday.

Miss Ann S. Cook, M'Neil Place, Dumbarton, has been appointed a teacher under the Old Kilpatrick School Board.

Gunner Duncan Nicholson, Royal Field Artillery, whose home is in Helensburgh, has been wounded for the fifth time.

The fortieth annual convention of the Irish National Foresters opens in Falkirk to-day, and will continue till next Thursday.

Sir Robert Baden Powell, Chief Scout, will visit Stirling on Saturday, 8th September, to attend the Scottish Association annual meeting.

Mr Edward, stationmaster, Upper Greenhill, by Bonnybridge, has retired from the service of the North British Railway Company after forty years' service.

Captain W. H. C. Kidston, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been wounded in the right leg and thigh. Captain Kidston is the eldest son of Mr W. H. Kidston, Rosebank, Helensburgh.

The Rev. A. B. Grant, minister of Rosneath Parish Church, has been appointed superintendent of the "Edinburgh" Scottish Churches Huts, and proceeds to France shortly.

The appeal of the Helensburgh Town Council on behalf of the sanitary inspector has been sustained at the County Appeal Court, and he has received additional exemption.

At a meeting at Pitlochry in connection with the Atholl and Weem forthcoming Free Gift Sale, preliminary cash gifts of £50 were announced, together with 100 head live stock and other goods.

The quarries worked by the Scottish Granite Coy. at Creetown, which have been closed down for some time, have now, we understand, been let to another firm, and work will be commenced shortly.

Awarded the Military Medal, Sergeant John Young, South African Forces, is a son of Mr and Mrs Young, Hillside, Newmilns. Sergt. Young was formerly on the teaching staff of Galston Higher Grade School.

Second-Lieut. Wm. Dykes, Loudon, Royal Field Artillery, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry while acting as an observation officer. He is a nephew of Major W. Dykes Loudon, Hamilton.

Lance-Corporal Goodwin, Gartmore, has just had the honour of receiving the D.C.M. from the King. At great risk of his life he carried his officer, who was seriously wounded, three miles through the danger zone to a place of safety.

The death occurred at Pitlochry yesterday, at the age of 82 years, of William R. Ward, retired Inland Revenue officer. Mr Ward was a native of Leicester, and his services include Dublin, Airdrie, Banff, and Alloa. He retired about 20 years ago.

Fire broke out yesterday in the coal bings at the Rosie, Isabella, and Lochhead Collieries, belonging to the Wemyss Coal Coy., at Buckhaven. The outbreak is thought to have originated from spontaneous combustion caused by the rain and subsequent heat.

Ex-King Manoel paid a visit to Edinburgh War Hospital at Bangor yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Lord Provost Sir J. Lorne Macleod. He was received by Colonel Keay and other officers, and made an inspection of the various wards.

Father M'Grory has been presented by the parishioners of Cadzow, Hamilton, with a purse of Treasury notes. He has been taking the place in Hamilton of the Rev. Captain Thornton, D.S.O., now with the fighting forces, and was transferred the other day to Kinning Park, Glasgow.

MYSTERY WOMAN—Continued.

WONDERFUL HEROISM OF OUR MEN.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL'S TRIBUTE TO EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Logierait, Saturday.

Opening a successful garden fete at Logierait Manse this afternoon in aid of the Scottish Hospital for Limbless Soldiers and Sailors, the Duchess of Atholl warmly commended the object, and pointed out that the manifold and varied work of the Red Cross Society was this year being extended by new work being undertaken with a view to providing medical treatment to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Proceeding, her Grace said this was a very solemn day, being the third anniversary of the declaration of war. Few believed with Lord Kitchener that the war would last for three years. In spite of the anxiety and suffering and sorrow caused to many homes, she felt, looking back, that we had a great deal to be thankful for. Looking to the fate of Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, who could tell what might not have happened had it not been for the wonderful heroism of the original Expeditionary Force? The tide had definitely turned on the Somme, and we could now face the future with confidence. Our army was daily asserting its superiority. We at home must back up the splendid efforts of our men. By united effort we will go on strong in the faith that God will defend the right, and it would not be long before we shall have the blessedness of a peace which will secure the reign of truth, humanity, liberty, and justice to all the world. (Applause.)

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT GRANTON.

WHERE SAILORS CAN TELL OF THEIR EXPLOITS

Granton, Saturday Evening.

This afternoon the Duke of Connaught varied a visit to the East Coast by performing the ceremony of laying the first pile in a large extension to the Sailors' huts at Granton His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Hamilton, and Admiral Sir James Startin, arrived at the base about three o'clock, and after presenting a number of naval men with war honours proceeded to the huts in which were waiting Lord Provost M'Leod of Edinburgh, Provost Malcolm Smith of Leith, and a large gathering of lady voluntary workers and friends.

Outside was a guard of honour which the Duke of Connaught inspected, thereafter entering the huts where he had a hearty welcome. Admiral Startin, who presided, said Granton was not likely to forget the 4th of August seeing it marked the beginning of the war and the visit of his Royal Highness. Since the outbreak of war Britain had doubled her ships and doubled her men and was now more ready to enter the fourth year of war than she was to enter the first (Cheers.)

The Provost of Leith next spoke on behalf of the committee of the work accomplished by the huts for the comfort of the men on the mine-sweepers, trawlers, and patrol boats.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh thanked His Royal Highness for his presence and spoke of his many valuable services to the Empire.

The Duke of Connaught, in reply, said that this was his first visit to Scotland since returning from his five years' service as Governor-General of Canada, and it was a pleasure to receive so hearty a welcome. He most thoroughly appreciated the splendid services rendered by the gallant fellows whom they were helping in that hut, and the ladies were doing splendid national work, work that was in entire accord with what their sisters had done in other parts of the Empire.

The company then took their stand on the addition to the huts in course of construction. A very large crowd had meantime assembled.

Admiral Startin added piquancy to his remarks by stating that an excellent effect of the huts was that the men instead of wandering about over the city and perhaps telling their exploits on the sea in a way that might reach enemy ears, now spent their leisure hours and told their tales within the walls of the hut without the risk of reaching the enemy.

The Duke of Connaught then with a small mallet struck the pile and made another little speech. Hearty cheers were given for his Royal Highness as he drove away.

NOVEL BEAUTY COMPETITION AT DUNOON.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Belles.

Dunoon, Saturday.

The novelty of a ladies' beauty competition at Dunoon last night brought out a tremendous crowd of people to Mr Dick Sutherd's Cosy Corner entertainment house, where the competition took place. There were a bevy of beauties competing, twenty-five in number, from Scotland, England, and Ireland. Glasgow took first place in the number of competitors, although the second city fared badly when it came to the distribution of prizes, valued at £20. The judges were the male members of the audience, and something over 500 votes were recorded in the competition, each male having one vote.

First prize, a solid silver tea and coffee set, went to Miss Peggy Brackenbridge, Dunoon, whose father is fighting in France. With only one vote less the second prize, a solid silver coffee service, went to Miss Betty Lamont, Edinburgh. The other principal prize-winners were:—3, Miss Gill, Meath, Ireland; 4, Miss Louie M'Leod, Glasgow; 5, Miss Maud Garside, Sheffield; 6, Miss Louie Cuggans, Glasgow; 7, Miss Molly Jardine, Glasgow; 8, Miss Molly Madden, Blantyre; 9, Miss Tweed, Glasgow. Consolation prizes were given to the other competitors.

POLES TO RAISE REGIMENT.

TERMS ON WHICH ALIEN MINERS WILL FIGHT.

MUST HAVE SAME PRIVILEGES AS BRITISH TOMMIES.

(Exclusive to "The Post Sunday Special.")

Hamilton, Saturday.

In Lanarkshire the one all-engrossing subject of conversation amongst the miners is the attitude which the Lithuanians or Polish miners are likely to adopt in regard to the Order which has been issued authorising all men of military age either to proceed forthwith to Russia or alternatively to join the British Army.

To-day it was learned from an authoritative source in Hamilton that for some days now the whole subject has been carefully reviewed by the Lithuanians resident in Lanarkshire. Meetings have been held at various centres, but the most important and influential of these have been in the Hamilton district, where the alien population is very numerous.

At first the foreign miners resident in and around Hamilton were disposed to return to the homeland, there to participate in the boons and the blessings of a free and unfettered Russia.

Will Fight in the British Army.

Now, however, the hefty sons of Lithuania are more willing to attach themselves to the British Army. The promise has been tentatively held out to them that if they fight as units of the British Army they and their dependents will be entitled to the same privileges in regard to allotments, &c., as our own lads in khaki.

If the latter point on which there appears to be some ambiguity is finally cleared up then quite three-fourths of the foreign miners of Lanarkshire who are of military age will enlist in the British Army.

The Poles are said to favour the idea of the establishment in Britain of a Lithuanian regiment, and it is stated that battalions of the same could be raised both in Lanarkshire and the Lothians.

The Executive Committee of the Scottish Miners' Federation are to press for certain concessions for the Lithuanians, all of whom are loyal trades unionists. If these are responded to in a generous spirit, then the feeling of representative Poles in Hamilton is that their compatriots will accept the new situation with feelings of composure and equanimity.

BONHILL SOLDIER'S SACRIFICE.

Bonhill, Saturday.

Mrs Thomas Campbell, 177 Main Street, Bonhill, has received official intimation from the War Office that her husband, Driver Thomas Campbell, A.S.C., died at the Persian Gulf on 21st July. Deceased, who was thirty-nine years of age, joined the colours two and a half years ago, and after being in France was sent to Mesopotamia.

He leaves a widow and family. His brother was killed at the Dardanelles on 28th June, 1915, while he has another brother with the colours. The deceased has a son serving in the Royal Fusiliers.

1st BEARDMORE CADET BATTALION.

Glasgow, Saturday Night.

Than Sir William Beardmore no employer of labour takes a greater interest in his workers. One evidence of this is the fact that he is the honorary colonel of the 1st Beardmore Cadet Battalion, which has grown in a few months to be the biggest organisation of its kind in connection with any public work in Scotland.

To-day advantage was taken of a visit by the West Thorn schoolboys, with their uniformed brass and pipe bands, to have a march-out, followed by an interesting programme of events, in which the armour shop tug-of-war team played a prominent part—a team which is the outcome of an inter-departmental tug-of-war contest.

COATBRIDGE MEDALLIST KILLED.

Coatbridge, Saturday.

Staff-Sergeant Norman Pirrett, R.A.M.C., who has been killed in action, was a reservist, and called up in August, 1914. He won the Military Medal in October last for rescuing a party of wounded soldiers. He was employed in the Coatbridge Post Office for a considerable time, and resided in Kildonan Street.

Deceased is survived by a widow and one child, who now reside in Helensburgh. The late Sergt. Pirrett was one of five sons serving.

LABOUR COUNCIL FOR BATHGATE.

Bathgate, Saturday Night.

A meeting of the Bathgate and District Labour and Trades Council was held in the Institute, Bathgate, to-night. Representatives were present for ten societies with a total membership of 1200. Constitution and rules were approved, and the following officials appointed:—President, James Doonan; vice-president, Charles Macdonald; secretary, James Lamond; treasurer, Patrick Glen.

GREENOCK BOY'S FATAL FALL.

Greenock, Saturday.

A boy named Clark Reid, whose parents reside at 9 Main Street, died in the infirmary to-day as the result of an accident. He was amusing himself on the top of a wall in the back court when he fell to the ground, sustaining severe injuries to the head.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

TROUBLOUS TIMES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

MR HENDERSON AND THE PREMIER.

(By "Post" Special Wire.)

London, Saturday Night.

REPORT has it that Ministers will not be sorry to see Parliament up for the summer recess. No one can disguise the fact that there is a great and growing unrest at Westminster.

The spirit of change is in the air. High expectations have not always been realised, and, under the influence of disappointment, all manner of wild counsels are making themselves heard.

It is not believed that any of these movements will come to a head between now and the middle of the month, when the House is expected to adjourn. But it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that troublous times probably lie ahead of the Government in the autumn session.

The immediate apple of discord is the Stockholm Conference, but close observers are of opinion that the stir which has been made over Mr Henderson's close association with the Socialists is important only because it happens to be symptomatic.

The movement against the Stockholm Conference gathers weight by reason of the other causes of disaffection which lie behind.

But for this it would have been an "incident," and nothing more, for Mr Lloyd George was perfectly right, when he hinted that any cleavage that was produced between the Government and Labour would give more satisfaction to the pacifists and pro-Germans than to anyone else.

Mr Lloyd George's Position.

Suggestions that if Mr Henderson is forced by circumstances to resign his position on the War Cabinet, Mr Lloyd George may feel constrained to resign also are very rife. In normal times any idea of this sort would be laughed out of court. But Prime Ministers, and even Governments, are falling like packs of cards in all the belligerent countries.

No one can predict what a few months or even a few weeks may produce in the way of political change. In a little time the clouds that at present obscure the Parliamentary horizon may sweep away, and then perhaps we shall smile at all the talk of a new Balfour Ministry or some other kaleidoscopic change, which is the stock in trade of the political gossips of the moment.

Labour Party Divided.

There are indications that in this matter of the Stockholm Conference labour itself may obligingly pick the coals out of the fire for the Government. Proof accumulates that the Party is sharply divided as to the course that should be pursued. Mr Henderson during his visit to Petrograd came very much under the influence of the Russian Socialists, but the views which he has brought back with him are not even shared by Mr O'Grady and Mr Thorne, who also visited Russia.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union have also to be reckoned with. They refused to allow Mr Ramsay Macdonald to go to Russia, and they may refuse in the same way to allow Labour delegates to go to Stockholm. The attitude of the Union is not dictated by any wrecking tactics against the Labour movement generally. The policy it has assumed has been solely and entirely determined by the bitter resentment of its members against the inhuman practices of the German submarines. And so long as these practices continue the Union is not disposed to allow Labour delegates to attend any conference which German representatives are permitted to attend. It will have no truck with the enemy of any sort or kind.

Flooding in London.

We are all wondering what the Weather Clerk is going to do next. After something like sixty hours of continuous rain the weather has cleared somewhat and the waters are beginning to subside. But in some of the low-lying suburbs of London the inhabitants are still being taken to their houses in carts. The lower floors are submerged in several inches of water, and only the bedrooms are habitable.

There is a contrast in all this to the heat wave reported from America, and, having escaped death by drowning, people are speculating whether we shall soon be frizzling in tropical heat.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

Three years we have borne the burden,
Three years we have run in the race,
We were left behind at the pistol,
But now we are making the pace.
We have warred, and grown wary in warring,
Defeats and mistakes we have known;
But our will has been tempered by trial,
Our motto is still "Carry on."

Three years past—and careless and heedless,
We mocked those who warned us well;
Then, but for our sure shield, the navy,
The first stroke had been our death-knell.
Three years—and the Empire has gathered
An army, the finest on earth,
For the war that was forced on the nation
Has given the nation new birth.

Three years, and the task nearly finished,
Three years, and the foeman gives way,
And bitterly rues how he blindly
Once boasted and toasted "The Day."
For what shall he give as a reckoning
For rapine, and bloodshed, and tears,
And how shall he pay for the suffering
Of mankind throughout these three years?

Edinburgh. CHAS. NESS.

WHY THE FLEET DID NOT JOIN IN "THE PUSH."

MYSTERY OF THE GERMAN RAIDERS—ADMIRAL GEDDES AND SECRECY.

London, Saturday night.

THOSE of us who live adjacent to an anchorage where great battle cruisers lie, and hear the intensely interesting "inside" gossip of what is doing on the grey waters, were not at all surprised when Marshal Haig's legions began their stupendous onslaught just before dawn last Tuesday, that the Grand Fleet did not lend a hand by battering down the breastworks of Zeebrugge, or engage some forces of the enemy by sending a hurricane of shell across the sands at Ostend. The whole country was on the qui vive for the great attack. "By land, by air, and by sea we shall overwhelm them," was the popular belief, and the broadest of arguments were advanced by writers that the correct thing in our naval strategy was to support the land operations by an attack on the Belgian seaboard.

The co-operation of the navy with the latest army attack looked so much the obvious thing to do that the plain business man who is doing his own little bit to foot the war bill may readily question why the navy did not attack. I have discussed this identical subject many times with officers who have often looked close on the stark iron-bound cliffs of Heligoland, who know every little inlet on the shoals of the Frisian Isles, and, take it from me, they never had any illusions about what would happen in any such attempt.

It is a very easy thing to work out on paper that, now we have the American Fleet re-enforcing us, the navy could quite well afford to sacrifice a certain percentage of our ships, and throw away a few thousands of the most gallant and fearless men of the British breed, in an assault in force on the Belgian or Schleswig coasts; but it is quite another thing actually to undertake the operation.

Courting Disaster.

Even the most cautious of strategists who have advanced the theory of a naval landing blandly admit that we would suffer grievous losses in men and ships. I will go right to the reality, and say that against the shallow coast, with the huge sand dunes offering every conceivable opportunity for concealed machine guns and—as on Schleswig—a network of narrow guage railways and peremetier forts, combined with immense emplacements for the heaviest artillery, a British naval force would not only run the risk of the loss of ships and their crews from heavy gunfire, but any landing force would encounter the most relentless and determined resistance from an enemy most favourably placed and steeled to desperation. In a word, what happened at Cape Helles and Suvla Bay would pale before the cost of an attempted landing at Zeebrugge.

It is nine months since Beatty said farewell to the Lion to hoist his flag in supreme command, and we have only to think of the fighting Irishman's record to realise that if the fleet could have usefully co-operated, he, of all men, would have willingly steamed in to the attack. But the fleet has too much on its hands to indulge in useless sacrifices; it has still so stupendous tasks to fulfil that, mighty though the additions the Clyde and the Tyne and Barrow have made, no amateur plans can be toyed with or experimented on. The fleet will leave the land to its sister service, the glorious British Army; the sailors will keep the ring clear, and will gird their energies for the conflict on the blue water, confident that the digging-out process will be duly completed by our soldiers.

Why We Bombarded Zeebrugge.

The repeated bombardments we have made of Zeebrugge of course encouraged the home theorists and lent colour to the popular belief that we intended to land on the Belgian coast some day. We never allowed the German breastworks to rise very high, and have always given them something to think about in that particular area, and what preparations they completed for its defence to a sea attack have been on an elaborate scale, so if we did nothing more we kept them busy repairing and always puzzling about our final intentions.

The bombardments of Zeebrugge were undertaken at intervals during the past year with no illuminating official explanation, only laconic messages, so bald and unvarying in language that the public came to assume a naval bombardment of Zeebrugge was a somewhat commonplace affair, while in reality, hidden behind those brief Admiralty communiques were deeds of unsurpassed bravery, wherein the courage and the resource of the British Jack Tar were matched against the Teuton. Never yet did failure attend our operations, conducted though they always were under every disadvantage to an attacking force against fort batteries and the multiple contrivances of German shore defences.

In those barren official messages there was never a word to shed light on dauntless courage that overshadowed the achievements in the bombardment of Alexandria or the taking of the Taku Forts; not a glimmer on the work of the seamen who took merely as their night's duty situations which rank alongside the unforgettable records of Charles Beresford and the Conrad. It is a hazardous undertaking to attack modern land forts defended by foes who are versed in every naval device, and who are, moreover, protected by a shore of many shallows and by narrow channels simply teeming with mines. But a swift, sudden, momentary bombardment (and these bombardments were always matters of minutes), undertaken on the dirtiest of nights, with all the risks I have described, was quite a different and, I may say, simple proposition compared to the oft-proposed attack in force by the Grand Fleet followed by an attempt at landing.

The German Raiders.

The announcement that a German raider was operating off Bombay served to raise the curtain a little on one side of the operations of the fleet that we are too apt to forget. Because you do not hear of German raiders on the busy trade routes, do not imagine that the Germans have not tried, time upon time, to get those piratical destroyers of peaceful merchantmen through our patrol. They have tried over and over again, and we have only heard when they have been successful in breaking through our blockade, for, curiously, it is the British naval policy to speak only when we have been scarred; we never tell of our successes! There are yarns spun in the rendezvous of the sailormen ashore of German attempts to break through the routes where the windjammers and rich, fat tramps are to be found in plenty. You have heard of the fight between the Grieffe and the Alcantara. I could tell you of others in which the magnificent courage and superlative seamanship of our Naval Reserve men came off triumphant.

How is it, the question may be asked, the Wolf made for Bombay and avoided the nearer routes? The explanation is easy. It is that a raider's life in the Atlantic could now be only a brief one, hunted by British and American ships, but there was more chance offered for scoring spectacular successes in the Indian Ocean. The pirate would presume that our hands were full with his submarines in the Mediterranean and round our coasts, so there would be more safety and scope for him in the East. The sea highway from China and India just now is crowded with valuable cargoes for the larder of the Allies, hence safety on the one hand and great plunder on the other both attracted the Wolf—a most fitting name for a German pirate—to the region of the Eastern Empire.

The Wolf may be sister to the Moewe, as ships of the Moewe class are believed to be named after animals (Moewe—Seagull. Wolff—Wolf, Panther, Jaguar, and Tiger may also exist). All the Moewe type are nasty propositions, and the existence of a raider in the Indian Ocean is serious, especially as regards communications between India, the Mediterranean, and the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Army. But no port in German East Africa is left uncaptured from which the Wolff could operate as a base. She must have a big coal capacity to have got out there, and may be living on her prizes for coal, like the Moewe. The work of hunting her rests with the Japanese and British Fleets in the East.

By the way, curiosity is being evinced about the raider Seeadler, of which nothing has been heard for some months. She was reported to be a sailing vessel, equipped with Diesel engines, armed with 2-4.1 guns, and having a crew of sixty-four. One of her tricks to entice prizes was to fire off smoke bombs on her decks, and then signal for help as being on fire. She caught some prizes off the north-eastern coast of South America, but nothing has been heard of her for a long time past. She may really be the German unprotected cruiser, Seeadler, of 1628 tons, built in 1892, which was rigged as a sailing ship.

A pirate on a great expanse of ocean is an elusive foe to track, so when you hear the cry of "let us land on the German coast," think of the tireless watchers on the vast deep who batten the pirates into their own ports, or, should they venture into the North Sea, challenge their right to sail the seas. We sweep the seas of all our foes, and give our barques the freedom to bring us the rich products of the East, the fruits of the South, and the cereals of the West, and we shall not risk a ship or sailor in work that will be duly done by our valiant soldiers.

Why Secrecy is Maintained.

The plain ordinary man who reads the thrilling deeds of soldiers who have won the Victoria Cross may well ask why it is that a thick veil is so persistently drawn over what our sailors do. Admiral Geddes, in his maiden speech at Cambridge, explained that we could not relate heroic achievements because the men and their ships would be marked.

There is no more striking illustration of this than the case of young Gordon Campbell, who has just received a bar to the D.S.O. I know the story of the work which brought the young Scotsman the D.S.O., but I appreciate that if the story were told it would reveal to the Germans one of our master strokes in the Jutland battle. I also know the story of how Campbell got his V.C. There have been many variations in the press, but the right one is yet to be told. And how I should like to tell you and thrill you with it! I have submitted the actual story in various forms, modified almost to a mere skeleton of itself, but the Admiralty will not allow the barest reference to the actual deed to be published, and I can quite understand the reason, for if Campbell's magnificent feat was fully explained it would put every German submarine commander up to "that something up our naval man's sleeve" which was brought triumphantly off by the cool, resourceful courage of Campbell, who took a thousand to one chance of his life, and who to-day, at the age of thirty-one, is captain, the youngest by many years of that rank in the navy.

SET THE GERMAN PRISONERS

TO BUILD THE MID-SCOTLAND CANAL.

By Durward M'Leod.

(Specially Contributed to "The Post Sunday Special.")

How much longer are the people of this country to tolerate the present system of dealing with German war prisoners?

Over 80,000 Huns have been captured by British soldiers since the outbreak of hostilities. They have fought their last fight in this war, and may with justice repeat the German equivalent of the old saying that the devil is good to his own. How different their treatment from that of many of our gallant lads now prisoners of war in the Fatherland, who are starved and beaten, and forced to work from the rising of the sun until long after the going down thereof.

I am well aware that this glaring and shameful discrepancy in the treatment of war prisoners has occasionally been raised in the House of Commons, but with no visible result. Indeed, several Parliamentarians have dared to assert that, for a variety of reasons, it is impossible to find work for the great mass of our German prisoners confined within the limits of the United Kingdom, and the 40,000 still in France.

To my mind, all such statements are nonsensical and untrue. Why not employ the Huns on the construction of the proposed mid-Scotland canal?

This Canal should have been finished and in operation at least half a century ago. Its influence on the successful progress of the war would have been incalculable. What the Kiel Canal is to Germany, the mid-Scotland canal would have been to the British Empire and its Allies. And, apart altogether from its military importance, the canal would have given a gigantic impetus to the commercial advancement of this country.

A Chance for Cheap Labour.

Our politicians and Government leaders have been blind to the vital necessity for the building of this great waterway, and the Scottish people themselves have displayed a surprising lack of energy concerning the project.

Nevertheless, the war was not a day old before the lack of the canal was deplored.

The mid-Scotland Canal has got to come, for it is an utter and absolute necessity, militarily and commercially. Why should the Government dilly-dally with the question any longer? Why not make a start right now?

With over 80,000 German prisoners at our disposal, it cannot possibly be contended that the work would suffer from a shortage of labour. And much of it would be expert labour, for it is highly probable that many of our happy idlers from across the Rhine assisted in the task of constructing the Kiel Canal.

Nor need the wages bill give us pause, provided we pay the Huns on the zero scale observed by the German Government towards the unfortunate prisoners over whom they exercise a merciless despotism.

One of the World's Greatest Trenches.

Why, therefore, wait until the end of the war—as has been suggested in Parliament—before getting a move on? "Let us get on with the war" is the parrot cry of the advocates of further delay in connection with the mid-Scotland Canal. To which I make bold to reply that the business of building this canal is war work in one of its most energetic forms.

It has been estimated that 80,000 men could dig a third of the canal in one year. Why not give the Huns a chance of maintaining their reputation as trench diggers by setting them the task of building one of the world's greatest trenches?

There are two routes suggested for the canal — the Loch Lomond route and the direct route — and experts state that the work on either will cost fully £20,000,000. By getting a third of the digging done for practically nothing—seeing that we have to supply the Huns with food and lodgings, even though we maintain them in idleness—a saving of fully £6,000,000 would be effected.

No private firm of contractors would allow so magnificent an opportunity for cheap labour to slip through their hands, and I, for one, fail to see why the Government should not set the Huns to work at the earliest possible moment.

Select the Route and Get Busy.

My contention is that the Government and the representatives of the various municipalities should at once meet in conference and reach a settlement for one route or the other. Surely after all the years of delay and dispute the necessity for hustling to a decision is painfully apparent?

A well-known contractor has already offered to carry through and complete the work of construction in five years, provided the Government guarantees interest on the cost. And in basing his estimate of the time necessary for the accomplishment of the work this gentleman contemplated a smaller staff than 80,000.

As for the cost, although the Government put up every cent of the money they would be doing no more than justice to Scotland, which has played so great and noble a part in the defence of the Empire. Nor would the money be wasted, for regarded from a purely business standpoint, the canal would inevitably prove a huge financial success.

And when peace comes, and the Germans are sent back to their native land, the task of carrying on the construction of the canal would give work to tens of thousands of our soldiers on their return to civil life.

What a magnificent memorial the canal would form to the enterprise and engineering greatness of the British people. And the knowledge that our bitterest enemies were forced to pay tribute to our military power by doing the rough work connected with the canal's construction would add immmeasurably to its value in the eyes of future generations.

LATEST COMMENTS FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS.

Inevitable.

Bank clerks in Berlin are now going [illegible] foot. The banks themselves will [illegible] when The Peace comes.—Montreal Star.

If He Only Would!

"Kaiser Goes West," a headline in a morning paper, does not really [illegible] pleasure with which it was read by [illegible] men in khaki.

Dissipated Dreams.

We have not mastered the U boat [illegible] at any rate, we have shown that it can't fulfil the German dreams.—Navy and Military Record.

A Desirable Glimpse.

Our idea of a glimpse into the Elysian fields about now is that it would disclose Wilhelm I. booting Nietzsche all over the premises.—Washington Post.

An Ignis Fatuus.

A recent German prediction put a successful end to the war at July 1. The date has now been postponed till fall. German hope is an ignis fatuus that bewitches men and leads them into quagmires.—New York Sun.

Their God Averts His Face.

How can Germany doubt, as the [illegible] tilt towards the Allies, that that God Force whom they have worshipped is turning his face away from them?—Daily Chronicle.

The Best Prophecy.

The best war speech of these days is that of General Joffre, who, when asked how long the war would last, replied: "The war will last as long as it ought to last."—Saturday Review.

Cheeking the Commons.

To cheek the House of Commons is almost as national a thing as a man could now do. Any man who does it is doing something to let in daylight on a nightmare of nonsense.—New Witness.

Warning to Premier.

We trust that Mr George will in the future keep on better terms with the House of Commons than he has done in the immediate past. For "Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up."—Outlook.

The U.S. Enemy within the Gates.

Hundreds of thousands of people in this country want to see America humiliated and beaten to her knees, and they are doing and will do, everything in their power to bring this about. Take nothing for granted.—Providence Journal.

To Prophets of Evil.

To prophets of evil who talk of defeat in the high enterprise, plain people of the United States would say, as the final indictation of their good hope, in the words of Coleridge:—"Do you ask us to believe that this world is governed by the Devil?"—New York Evening Post.

Why Is This Not Done?

If the Allies would announce jointly that though they have no right whatever to dictate a form of government to Germany, they at all events will not make peace with the thrice infamous House of Hohenzollern, they should see the popular movement in Germany many advance more rapidly.—Spectator.

The Flour Mixture.

My Lord Rhondda will presently [illegible] bakers' charges to be at most 9d the quartern for bread; but I doubt it shall be any better for us, if he stay not their using their flour so much sawdust, earths, [illegible] siftings, corks, and other matters.—Mr Pemberton in Truth.

Putting Out the Giant's Eyes.

Harking back to the fairy story days of our childhood, we can recall that the popular thing for the "prince" to do was to put out the eyes of the "giant" in some incredible way, and thus end the whole row. That is precisely what the experts propose to do with this great fleet of airplanes that Congress is asked to build and provide with motive power.—Seattle Times.

A Big and Crushing Blow.

For the Allies 1917 began badly or, anyrate, indifferently. That it will end victoriously is my firm conviction. It would only that the Allied offensive [illegible] should deal the concentrated [illegible] one big and crushing blow that will [illegible] the German people.—Professor [illegible] in Dundee Advertiser.

Hope of Settlement.

There is a growing feeling [illegible] gard to the Convention based [illegible] generally known of its harmonising. It does not amount to [illegible] and one cannot judge the Convention [illegible] it has to tackle one of its [illegible] but it is entitled to every [illegible] really hopeful thing is that [illegible] country will only ratify a [illegible] solution.—The Nation.

SCOTTISH PERSONALITIES IN THE PUBLIC EYE

By Our Special Commissioner.

erdeen's New Station Superintendent.

Mr David M'Nicol, who has been appointed superintendent at the Aberdeen Joint Station, is well known to the travelling public of the city and the North. The son of a railway official, he entered the ...pany as a junior clerk at Mon... and passed rapidly through all the ...ral grades of both passenger and goods ...artments. Selected as one of the ...stants in the district manager's office at ...rdeen, he was promoted to the Joint ...ion as assistant superintendent.

noured by Royalty.

...r R. A. Duguid, who has retired from ...post of superintendent of the Aberdeen ...t Station, had a long experience, and ...le to recall with pleasure the visits of ...en Victoria, King Edward, and the pre... King and Queen on their way to ...moral or returning from Deeside, when ...always had everything spic and span. ...has had numerous gifts from Royalty, ...another treasured possession was a ...dallion presented to him for his interest ...mbulance work.

ghland Officer's Promotion.

...ew men are better known in the Isle of ...e and the Highlands generally than ...or Archibald D. Mackinnon, M.D., ...G., who has been promoted to succeed ...hiel in the command of the Northern ...itary Special Area with headquarters at ...erness. A son of Skye, Major Mac...non, after taking his medical qualifica..., saw a great deal of service in East ...ca, and Uganda, being for a time ...dical officer to the Zanzibar Government. ...received several foreign orders, and ...decorated for his services in Uganda. ...the prime of life he retired from the ...rice and took up residence in the ...antic Isle of Skye, of which he is a ...ive. He interested himself in politics, ...previous to the war was the prospective ...onist candidate for the county of Inver... Since the declaration of the present ...he has been attached to the Military ...lligence Department in the North. ...erly he was second in command to ...hief, and now he has been promoted to ...uty Commandant of the Special Military ...a.

ghlanders Shoulder to Shoulder.

Photo by Lafayette.

...the many agencies born of the war ...has rendered more signal service than ...e associated with the various Highland ...ties in Edinburgh. Since the genesis ...he world conflict the members of the ...Mackinnon Society have been specially ...e, and have played an important part ...ontributing to various objects for the ...of Celtic organisations. One of the ...enthusiastic members of the society is ...Jessie Mackinnon, 1 Royston Terrace, ...burgh, who is well known in Celtic ...es in the capital. She has done valu... work as a member of the Council of ...Clan Mackinnon Society, and was one ...e promoters of the Highland Feill which ...ed so eminently successful.

e Children's Friend.

...ong the pioneers of the Child Welfare ...ement is Mrs Thomas Bell, Helens..., the wife of Mr Thomas Bell, late of ...Clydebank Shipyard and now Deputy ...roller of Dockyards and Shipbuilding at ...Admiralty. As honorary secretary of ...Clydebank Nursing Association, along ...her husband, who is president of the ...Kilpatrick Branch of the British Red ...Society, she has taken an active part ...his Nightingale work, not only in ...ebank but throughout the West of ...land.

spie's Boys' Brigade.

...lspie, which before August, 1914, was ...only place in Sutherland claiming a ...ys' Brigade Company," has done re...tably well in the war. The Boys' ...ade was formed by Captain Geo. ...ay, Seaforth Highlanders; Chaplain ...Geo. Mackenzie, musketry instructor; ...Staff Sergt. Mr D. C. Chisholm, hon. sec... of the Y.M.C.A., and other gentle... and it is more than evident from ...excellent war record of the "Boys of ...old Golspie Brigade" that they have ...ded the interest and trouble taken in ...ising the movement. They number ...told and all are veterans in the art of ...as they have had almost a continuous ...of it for three years. Not a few have ...ved promotion from the ranks for ser...rendered. Only three have been ...s—Private Duncan Clark, Private ...ick Sutherland, and Private Jack ...o, while Second-Lieutenant James ...son is officially reported missing.

The Comrie V.C.

Congratulations to Lieut. John Manson Craig, R.S.F., on receiving the V.C.. This gallant officer is the second son of the late Mr John Craig of Craigdarroch, New Cumnock, and of Mrs Craig, Innergeldie, Comrie, Perthshire. He entered the army as a private in Lochiel's Camerons in the early months of the war, seeing much service with his regiment and fighting in the battle of Loos. Shortly afterwards he came home for his commission, on obtaining which he was transferred to the R.S.F. Second-Lieut. Craig is about 21 years of age.

A Gallant Deed.

The conspicuous act of bravery which won for him his V.C. was performed on the occasion of an advanced post being rushed by a large party of the enemy. During this attack his men came under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. A N.C.O. was wounded, as also his medical officer, who went out to his aid. Second-Lieutenant Craig succeeded in taking the N.C.O. under cover, and then returned for the medical officer, and whilst taking him to shelter was himself severely wounded. Under heavy fire he scooped cover for the wounded, and was thus the means of saving their lives.

Sergeant-Major Quirk.

While Scottish football has lost one of her most prominent and popular legislators in the passing of Sergeant - Major Thomas J. Quirk, of Motherwell, it was not as a football personality that I first made the genial sergeant-major's acquaintance. It was as a singer of Scottish songs and as a lecturer on Army life. To hear the sergeant-major sing "The Laird o' Cockpen" was a treat indeed. His daughter (now the wife of Willie Hunter, of Rangers and Motherwell fame) always accompanied the sergeant-major in his entertainments, which they entirely sustained. Many a deserving fund benefited considerably by the sergeant-major's efforts.

Seen Service in Many Parts of the World.

The sergeant-major was proud of the service. Both his sons enlisted at the outbreak of war, one of them being an officer in the Canadians. The sergeant-major was wont to relate how he himself joined up when he was but sixteen years of age. He retired in 1890 with a life pension, having seen service all over the world. Born in Hull 55 years ago, he had been resident in Motherwell nearly twenty years. The managing of football affairs was not the only occupation of his leisure hours. He served as a Parish Councillor for six years, and was also a member of Dalziel School Board for a short period. The Volunteer Training Corps also found in him an enthusiast. He was particularly proud of the fact that he started life in a newspaper office. He was first employed on the staff of the old Caledonian Mercury, in Edinburgh, and was connected with the paper till the end of its career.

An Hospital Without a Patient

Shortly after the outbreak of war Polkemmet House, Whitburn, the ancestral home of the Baillies of that ilk, was set apart as an auxiliary hospital, Lady Baillie taking charge. Many hundreds of convalescents, soldiers and sailors, have had cause to bless her Ladyship and the staff of nurses, who have made the hospital a real home to the men. For the first time since it was opened the institution is without a patient. The opportunity is therefore being taken to have the building overhauled and ready for patients before August is out. Sir Gawaine Baillie was one of the first of West Lothian aristocrats to offer his life as a sacrifice for his country, and was succeeded in the title and estates by Sir Adrian Baillie. Since 1914 Lady Baillie has done excellent work not only in connection with the auxiliary hospital, but in manifold other directions to help soldiers and their dependants.

Alyth Corporal Decorated.

Mrs Buick, Mornity Farm, Alyth, has received a letter from her son, Corporal David Buick, Royal Engineers, stating that he has won the Military Medal. Corporal Buick was home on holiday from Canada when he enlisted. Mrs Buick has four sons and a nephew serving with the colours

Notable Highland Feill.

Representative people of Cowal, Mid-Argyll, and Lochfyneside are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the Highland Feill to be held this week at Strachur. The gatherings will take place at Strachur Park, the summer residence of Mr and Mrs Roger H. Plowden, who are taking a lively interest in the enterprise. Although he hails from the Metropolis, the laird spends a good part of the year in his Strachur estate. He is a County Councillor for Argyllshire, and owing to health

Photo by Lafayette.

reasons recently resigned from the county volunteer regiment. Among those who will take part in the Feill are:—The Maclachlan of Maclachlan; Mrs Burnley Campbell of Ormidale (whose photo is reproduced); Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell of Succoth; Mrs H. G. Younger of Benmore; Mrs Leschallas of Glenfinart; Mrs Lloyd of Minard; Major Plowden; and Mr and Mrs Harry Lauder. The proceeds of the Feill are in aid of Letters' Auxiliary Hospital for Concalescent Service Men.

Leven Vocalist in France.

The British Tommy is well catered for in the way of amusements, each division having its official entertainers. One of the best "shows" of the kind is that provided by "The Balmorals," a troupe of clever performers attached to the 51st Division. Leven is represented in this troupe by Lance-Corporal John Ashwood, a baritone vocalist, who sings standard Scottish and other songs with much acceptance. Although he has been through not a few severe engagements, his qualities as a vocalist remain unimpaired. The lance-corporal received his musical training in Leven, where he is a popular personality. I am told "The Balmorals" are one of the most popular musical combinations on the far-flung battle front.

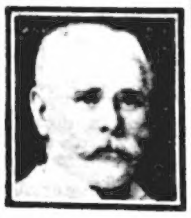
Twice Decorated.

Sergeant Kenneth Stewart, of the Royal Field Artillery, and the son of ex-Constable Stewart, of Glasgow Southern Police Division, has received his second decoration in the award of the Italian Bronze Medal from the Italian Government. Having previously won the Military Medal, his second act of bravery was that of going out under heavy fire and rescuing an Italian officer who had been brought down in an aeroplane within the British lines. Before enlisting in the army Gunner Stewart was employed in Brown's Shipyard at Clydebank. His parents reside in Coburg Street, Glasgow.

Rothesay Lady's War Work.

Mrs Fisher, wife of ex-Provost James Fisher, Rothesay, has an excellent record of war service as convener of the Rothesay Red Cross work parties. Since early in the war she has been in charge of the local depot for receiving finished garments which are despatched to the central depot for Bute. The various work parties in Bute contribute about 15,000 finished garments annually, of which Rothesay is responsible for over 8000.

Lanarkshire's Fete Promoter



The announcement, I notice, is now made that ex-Provost Smellie, Hamilton, is to organise the garden party and fete which the members of Hamilton Golf Club propose holding on a big scale towards the end of this month. Apart from the laudable object at the back of the fete—the provision of comforts for our fighting men—the attractiveness and variety of the programme are certain to attract a huge crowd to the beautiful Ducal policies of Hamilton. Ex-Provost Smellie has nothing to learn as a sports promoter or entertainment caterer. He has raised thousands of pounds in Lanarkshire for commendable objects, and the fact that his name is associated with this latest enterprise is sufficient to ensure its success.

Sir Thomas Munro's Brevity.

In the midst of the multitudinous duties which he is now discharging on behalf of the State, Sir Thomas Munro found time the other day to appear before the inquiry held in Glasgow and to voice the attitude of the county of Lanark in regard to the scheme for electoral reform and the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. The speech delivered by Sir Thomas was a model in respect of graceful diction, lucidity, and brevity. He has never been a word or a time waster, and this natural gift of his for getting at facts and points is one of the secrets of his success. Although probably one of the busiest of men in Scotland today, Sir Thomas succeeds in keeping closely in touch with all vital questions affecting County Council administration in Lanarkshire.

Colonel Paterson's Visit to Ayr.

Colonel Stanley Paterson, Commanding the Lowland Division, visiting Ayr Barracks, presented the D.C.M. to Company Sergeant-Major J. Robertson, H.L.I., and the Military Medal to the father of the late Sergeant A. Coulter, R.S.F. Sergeant-Major Robertson, who is a native of Edinburgh, also holds the Military Medal. The D.C.M. has been awarded for special gallantry during operations. When under heavy fire he repeatedly rallied his own men and those of other two regiments. He also assisted to carry off the wounded, and displayed throughout great coolness and courage. The late Sergeant Coulter was a native of Patna, and the award was made for bravery and devotion to duty in the field.

£1150 for War Relief Fund.

Photo by Lafayette.

Ever since the outbreak of war Miss Duff, of Bridge of Allan, headmistress of Lecroft School, a well-known member of the Educational Institute, and ex-president of Stirling branch, has taken an active interest in the Scottish Teachers' War Relief Fund. A sale of work promoted by her in aid of this object and held at Stirling realised the sum of £1150. Her sister is matron of the Girls' Institute at Newton-Stewart.

First Stag of the Season.

One of the first stags brought down in the Highlands has fallen to the gun of Dr Ashley Leggatt, Balblair House, Beauly. The stag weighed 11 st. 8 lbs., and was in a very forward condition. The horns had a span of 27 inches, the brows 9 inches, second points 11 inches, and third 10 inches, the beam being 6½ inches in circumference. The length of the horn was 29 inches.

An Adventurous Career.

Mr W. C. Byers, J.P., formerly chairman of Dalkeith Parish Council, who has died suddenly while on holiday at Langholm a few days ago, was a prominent figure in Eastern Midlothian. He had many interesting and thrilling reminiscences to record of his adventurous career, especially during his service under the Government in British Columbia, where he was for a number of years in his earlier days Superintendent of the Roads and Works Department. During his residence abroad he filled various offices in the Masonic craft, and was eventually raised to the position of right worshipful master of the Union Lodge, No. 899. At Langholm, his native place, he, too, enjoyed the occupancy of the chief chair of Eskdale Wi... winning. No. 107. His knowledge of local affairs resulted in his selection as chairman of the Dalkeith Parish Council. His services as a lecturer were often secured, as he was able to treat of such subjects as "Experiences on the Outposts of the Empire."

Mr Churchill's Private Secretaries.

Mr Winston Churchill, M.P., Minister of Munitions, has appointed Mr H. H. Piggot and Mr E. Marsh, C.M.G., to be his private secretaries, and Mr A. MacCallum Scott, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary (unpaid).

COLISEUM,
GLASGOW.
6.55—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.
MOSS EMPIRES, LTD., PRESENT
GRAND AMATEUR CARNIVAL
TO DISCOVER LEGITIMATE
VAUDEVILLE TALENT.
£20 IN PRIZES
AND
ENGAGEMENTS TO FOLLOW
IF FOUND SUITABLE.
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MANAGER, COLISEUM THEATRE, GLASGOW.
SUPPORTED BY STRONG VAUDEVILLE COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES.
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6.45—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.0
J. W. RICKABY,
NORA DELANY, MELODY MAKERS,
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MATINEE, TUESDAY, 2.30.
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LA SCALA,
'PHONE 384. 30 MURRAYGATE. DUNDEE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
August 6th, 7th, 8th.
NORMA TALMADGE in
"GOING STRAIGHT."
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
August 9th, 10th, 11th.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"THE MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK."

KING'S THEATRE,
DUNDEE.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7 and 9.
MONDAY, August 6, 1917.
THE "Q'S,"
The Merry Entertainers.
THOSE FOUR KIDS,
In a Happy Razzle.
LUCILLE BENSTEAD,
Australian Soprano.
AND OTHER CLEVER ARTISTES.
Box Office, 11 to 4, 6.15 to 10. 'Phone 1930.

ELECTRIC THEATRE, DUNDEE.
Continuous, 2.30 to 10.30.
Week commencing 6th Aug.—Showing MON., TUES., and WED.—Peggy Hylands in "INFLICE," Moss Empires' Great Masterpiece, in 4 Reels; also, "THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF," World Production, featuring Robert Warwick, in 4 Reels.
Showing THUR., FRI., and SAT.—Robert Warwick in "THE STOLEN VOICE," World Production, in 4 Reels; also, "THE ROSE OF LITTLE ITALY," Cameo Feature, in 4 Reels.
Prices as Usual.

SHAND'S PICTURE HOUSE, SHEPHERD'S LOAN, DUNDEE.
All This Week—Charles Chaplin in
"EASY STREET."
His Latest Mutual Chaplin.
MONDAY, TUES., and WED.—
J. Warren Kerrigan in
"THE GREAT WHITE WAY."
THURS., FRI., and SAT.—
"SISTER CECILIA," featuring Rita Sacchetto.
Also, "THE SHIELDING SHADOW."
All Perth Road Cars Stop at Shepherd's Loan.

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Closely set advertisements are inserted under this heading at the prepaid rate of 2d per word.

COCHRANE'S HELP YOU to start a business of your own. Make money selling genuine bargains. Drapery remnants, ready-mades, handkerchiefs. Write for catalogue. Cochrane's Warehouse, 24 Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

REMNANTS.—We carry one of the largest stocks in the trade of all kinds of cotton and wool goods. Also ready-mades and smallwares. Send for price-list, free. S. Andrew & Co., 30 George St., Manchester. Established 28 years.

100 Best Songs.—Album, with pianoforte accompaniments, post free, 6d. W. L. Hampton, musicseller, 9 Scott St., Perth.

2/- Monthly.—Costumes, suits, raincoats, children's clothing, footwear, household linen, drapery, &c., on easy terms. Illustrated catalogue free. Castle Supply Co., Norwich. 2773

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR CYCLE
£3-5/-
Outer Covers (guaranteed) from 3s 9d each; Inner Tubes, from 1s 11d each. Second-Hand Cycles, from 30s. Large stock of Chains, Free Wheels, Saddles, Pedals, Inflators, Lamps, Bells, Handle Bars, Brakes. WE WILL BUY YOUR OLD CYCLE. BROWN CYCLE CO., LTD., 168 Buchanan St., GLASGOW.

LEADING THEATRICAL LIGHTS IN SCOTLAND THIS WEEK.

(1) G. H. Elliott, the Chocolate-Coloured Coon, at the Glasgow Pavilion; (2) Tucker, the Singing Violinist, at the Edinburgh Empire; (3) Lucille Benstead, the Australian soprano, at the Dundee King's; (4) Anna Dorothy, comedienne, at the Glasgow Empire; (5) Harry Weldon, the popular comedian, at the Edinburgh Empire.

RANGERS' GREAT GATHERING.

FINE WORK BY PEDS AND FOOTBALLERS.

Rangers held a sports meeting at Ibrox yesterday. The weather was gloriously fine, and Rangers reaped a rich harvest with a crowd of twenty-five thousand.

The 100 yards open sprint was run off in ten heats, when the following qualified:—1st heat, Cadet J. H. Collins, H.M.S. (6), 10 4-5 secs.; 2nd heat, S. Colbery, unattached (6), 11 secs.; 3rd heat, Wm. Stobbo, Paisley Jun. H. (9½), 10 3-5 secs.; 4th heat, A. R. Bollini, unattached (7), 10 4-5 secs.; 5th heat, Wm. Raeside, B.H. (5½), 10 4-5 secs.; 6th heat, J. B. M. Steele, E.H. (9), 10 3-5 secs.; 7th heat, Robt. Spiers, B.H. (9), 10 4-5 secs.; 8th heat, A. Thomson, B.H. (10), 10 4-5 secs.; 9th heat, Geo. W. Summers, B.H. (9), 11 secs.; 10th heat, Geo. Wilson, unattached (6½), 10 4-5 secs. J. M'Fadden, S.H., and Geo. Hamilton were non-starters, and Sergeant Gutteridge and Boy Bell were both unplaced in their heats.

First Semi-Final—1 Wm. Stobbo, 2 Wm. Raeside (10 4-5 secs.). Second Semi-Final—1 J. B. M. Steele, 2 Robt. Ewing (11 secs.).

Final—1 J. B. M. Steele, 2 Robt. Spiers, 3 Wm. Stobbo (10 3-5 secs.).

A good finish, won on the tape. Time, 10 3-5 secs.

Half-Mile Flat Race Handicap—1 Wm. Ross, E.N.H. (15); 2 James S. Weir, S.H. (23); 3 W. F. Taylor, B.H. (60).

A magnificent race and finish. Weir challenged the winner for first place, but lost on the tape. A couple of yards 'twixt second and third. Time, 2 min. 3-5 sec.

Novelty Race (wounded soldiers and lady munition workers)—1 Private Walker and Miss Bennett; 2 Sapper Hunter and Miss Yorke.

Obstacle Race—Final—1 A. Moir, B.H.; 2 J. Morrison, E.H.; 3 James C. Spalding, W.S.H. This was a popular item, the water jump being a "corker" that pleased the crowd.

220 Yards Flat Handicap—Heat Winners—Wm. Raeside, B.H. (15) 23 2-5 secs.; J. Fraser, S.H. (13), 24 1-5 secs.; A. Thomson, B.H. (19), 23 1-5 secs.; A. R. Bollini, unattached (18), 23 4-5 secs.; J. M'Fadden, S.H. (10), 23 4-5 secs.; R. Finlay, "West" (18), 23 2-5 secs.; J. Crawford, Bothwell (14), 23 2-5 secs.; Wm. Stobo, Paisley H. (18), 23 1-5 secs.

The finishes were invariably close, and Boy Bell had hard lines. George Hamilton was beaten on the tape, J. M'Fadden, the Parkhead "hundred" winner, won his heat in fine style.

Final—1 J. M'Fadden, 2 W. Raeside, 3 R. Finlay. M'Fadden ran a finely-judged race, and broke through in the last yard, and won by inches. A popular victory. Time, 23 2-5 secs.

One Mile Flat Race Handicap—1 W. Ross, E.N.H. (20); 2 James Wilson, Glenpark (20); 3 Sam Small, B.H. (35). We had the unique performance of the three backmarkers being placed in the order of one, two, and three, Ross being a double winner, with the half-mile to his credit. Time, 4 min. 35 3-5 secs.

FOOTBALL FIVES.

Thistle (J. Harris, Neil Harris, Black, Bowie, and Reid), 1 corner; Clyde (Cowan, M'Gowan, Forrest, Watson, and Chambers), 1 goal (Chambers scored).

Rangers (Blair, Bowie, Dixon, Brown (Dundee), and Lawson), 5 goals (Brown, 3; Dixon and Lawson, 1 each); St Mirren (Marshall, Brown, Hall, Millar, and J. Lindsay), nil.

Queen's Park (J. Neilson, A. Cowan, E. Cresswell, W. J. Aitken and A. L. Morton), 2 goals (A. L. Morton and Cowan); Celtic (Martin (Clydebank), M'Lean, Brown, Hyslop, and Brodie), 3 goals (M'Lean, 2; Brown, 1).

Military Five (Brownlie, Fletcher, Waddell, Walker, and Scott Duncan), 3 goals (Fletcher, Duncan, and Walker); Third Lanark (Mackie, Barry, M'Gowan, Thomson, and Private Smith), nil.

Semi-Final—Rangers v. Clyde—Rangers, 1 goal 2 corners (Brown scored); Clyde, nil. Celtic v. Military Five—Military, 2 goals (Walker and Duncan); Celtic, nil.

The Final—Rangers v. Military Five—This was a rousing tie for a finish, and there was little 'twixt the teams. In a keen block and tackle game Rangers were first to take the lead by a corner scored by Lawson. The Maryhill Five put the hem on by a clever individual effort by Frank Walker, who went clean through for the only goal of the game. Popular winners and worthy their "first" were the Military. Result:—Military Five, 1 goal; Rangers, 1 corner.

CHARITY MEET AT CELTIC PARK.

The munition workers at the National Projectile Factory, Mile End, Glasgow, had a day out at Celtic Park yesterday, when they promoted a meeting in aid of the Limbless Ambulance Fund. There were 10,000 spectators. The feature of the meeting was the 100 yards invitation sprint, which was run off in two heats. The heat winners were:—J. M'Fadden (Shettleston), A. Devine (W.S.H.), and J. M'Andrew (Kilmarnock), Geo. Hamilton (Maryhill) and A. Gordon (Bellahouston) dead heat for second place. The judges decided that both should run in the final.

The five-a-side football was much enjoyed by the crowd, as was also the ladies' attempt to control the bouncing ball. Teams from Mossend, Cardonald, and Mile End competed, the winners playing the Double and Quits Company as a decider, which proved an easy thing for the Mile End team. The Eastern team beat Mossend by 2 goals to nil in the final.

The 100 invite final was well worth the money charged for admission. J. M'Andrew looked a dead cert twenty yards from home, but J. M'Fadden, coming with a rare burst of speed, won on the tape. A. Gordon (Bellahouston) was second, and A. Devine (W.S.H.) was third. Time, 10 1-5 secs. Principal results:—

100 Yards (confined)—1 A. Weir, Cardonald (6); 2 F. Friel, Cardonald (6); 3 J. Hamilton, Cardonald (3). Time, 10 4-5 secs.

220 Yards (confined)—1 J. Hamilton, Cardonald (6); 2 B. Anderson, Mile End (12); 3 F. Friel (10).

880 Yards Military Handicap—1 Gunner L. D. Vapine, R.F.A. (25); 2 R. Samson, S.H. (54); 3 Private W. Martin, S.R. (50). Won by three yards. Time, 2 mins. 2 3-5 secs.

440 Yards' Handicap (confined)—1 D. Low, Mile End (5); 2 W. Rogers, Cardonald (12); 3 J. Stirling, Mile End (15). Won by two yards. Time, 57 4-5 secs.

One Lap Obstacle Race—1 Sergeant Gutteridge, R.S.F.; 2 A. Moran, Cardonald; 3 T. Smith, Mile End. Won easy.

Three Miles Handicap (open)—1 A. Allan, Ardeer (29); 2 F. M'Cormack, Clydesdale (160); 3 Gunner Vapine, R.F.A. (180). Allan won on the tape.

Five-a-Side Football—Keltic Camerons' Five beat the Basement Five by 2 goals and 2 corners to nil.

GALA AT GREENOCK.

A gala promoted by district workers on behalf of the Red Cross was held at Cappielow, Greenock, yesterday. About 6000 were present. The following were the leading results:—100 Yards (military)—1 Private Broad, R.S.F. (5); 2 Private Laws, R.S.F. (8); 3 Sapper M'Kechnie, R.E. (5). One Mile (open)—1 F. Page, 2 W. Donnachie, 3 Tester. Half-Mile (military)—1 Sapper M'Roberts (30); 2 Corporal M'Donald (7); 3 Lance-Corporal Darnell (30). One Mile Military Relay Race—1 Corporal M'Donald, 2 Sapper M'Kechnie, 3 Corporal Fleming. Tug-of-War—Kingston Shipbuilding Yard beat Clyde Shipbuilding Yard, Port-Glasgow. 220 Yards—1 J. M'Kechnie, 2 Val Hopkin, 3 A. Mackay. Ladies' Tug-of-War—Kincaid's Engine Works beat Caird's Yard. Three Mile Race (military)—1 Corporal Macdonald (scratch); 2 Corporal Darnell (120); 3 Sapper M'Roberts (150).

CELTIC SPORTS

(UNDER S.A.A. RULES).

AT CELTIC PARK,

SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 p.m.

ANNUAL GALA of ATHLETICS, MUSICAL DRILL, MILITARY DISPLAY, and FIVE-A-SIDE FOOTBALL.

The BAND and PIPERS of 3d ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS will PERFORM.

Admission 7d including tax.

ARTHURLIE F.C.'S CHARITY MEET.

The first of a two-days' (Saturday) sports programme, arranged by Arthurlie F.C. in aid of the fund for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers, was held yesterday, before a large crowd. Principal results:—Players' 100 Yards Race—1 M. M'Phail (Kilmarnock), 2 Lawns (Arthurlie), 3 W. Creighton (Arthurlie). Open 100 Yards Race—1 T. Lawns, 2 W. Creighton, Ladies' Race—1 Miss Morrison, 2 Miss Waddel, 3 Miss N. Waddel. Soldiers' Race—1 Pte. Begbie, 2 Pte. Church, 3 Pte. Johnstone. Senior Five-a-Side Football—First Round—Cochrane's No. 1, 1 corner; Blackwood's, 0. Tinsmiths, 2; Soldiers, 1. Mack's, 4; Cochrane's No. 2, 0. Central, 3; Hay's No. 1, 0. Stirling's, 5; Houston's, 0. Coathill's, 5; Babcocks, 0. Stewart's, 5; Dalgleish's, 0. Weir's, 2; Christie's, 0.

MILITARY SPORTS AT BARRY.

The annual military sports gathering was held at Barry yesterday afternoon. Colonel Sir Robert Cranston was in command. At a luncheon given by Colonel Cranston and officers of the battalion to Dundee Magistrates and Town Councillors a brief toast list was submitted. Colonel Cranston proposed the health of Lord Provost Don and the Magistrates and Town Councillors. Lord Provost Don replied, and said that they in Dundee now looked upon Sir Robert as almost a native of the place. Indeed if he went forward he might be Lord Provost. Results:—100 Yards Handicap (confined)—1 Sgt. Perrie, 2 Private Docharty. High Jump (confined)—1 Corporal Broadhurst, 2 Private Bremner. Long Jump (open)—1 Sgt.-Bugler Brown, 2 Cadet T. F. Ross. Five-a-Side Football (confined)—Finalists—1 E Company, 2 C Company. Long Jump (confined)—1 Lieut. Tod, 2 Corporal Broadhurst. 100 Yards (confined)—1 Sgt. Brown, 2 Sgt. Perrie, 3 Corporal Muir. High Jump (open)—1 Sgt. W. D. Smith, 2 Lance-Corporal A. Mackenzie, 3 Cadet A. F. Murray. 100 Yards (open)—1 Sgt. Perrie, 2 Corporal Muir. Half-Mile Handicap—1 Private D. Muir, 2 Corporal Muir, 3 Regimental Q.-M.-S. Alright.

SPORTS AT RENFREW.

Yesterday afternoon the Ypres National Projectile Factory's Sports were held on the grounds of the B. and W. Athletic Club at Moorcroft, Renfrew, the proceeds of the event being devoted to the Limbless Sailors' and Soldiers' Association Funds. In addition to the sports were exhibitions of boxing and Highland dancing. Principal results:—100 Yards Race—1 H. Anderson, 2 N. Maclean, 3 F. Volkheart. 220 Yards Race for Foremen and Charge Hands—1 J. Harper, 2 P. C. Woods, 3 R. Murray. Tug-of-War—Dayshift beat nightshift. Ladies' Football Match—B. and W. North Works beat Shrapnel. Tug-of-War Challenge—B. and W. beat Ypres team. High Jump—1 J. Johnson (4 ft. 6 in.), 2 H. Anderson (4 ft. 5 in.). Five-a-Side Football—1 Radius, 2 Levengrove. Pillow Fight—1 P. C. Woods, 2 J. Crawford. Cigarette Race—1 Mrs Kay and A. E. Hawkes, 2 Miss M'Intosh and W. Hamilton. Clock Golf—1 W. Craig (24 strokes), 2 Miss Muir (33 strokes). Wounded Soldiers' Race—1 Private Suther'and, Seaforths; 2 David Fenton, R.G.A.

ATHLETES AT WEMYSS CASTLE.

Military and other sports were held yesterday in Wemyss Castle Grounds, Buckhaven, the following being the principal results:—100 Yards (open)—1 Cairns, Windygates; 2 Corporal Wallace; 3 Wilson, East Wemyss. Half-Mile (open)—1 Paton, Markinch; 2 Wilson, Buckhaven; 3 Cairns, Windygates. Relay Race—1 Corporal Wallace; 2 Sergeant Habble. Tilting Bucket—1 Wallace and Ross; 2 Barclay and Donald. Bomb-Throwing—1 Corporal Cosh, 2 Private Leitch, 3 Private Jones. Obstacle Race—1 Private Milne, 2 Lance-Corporal Low, 3 Corporal Wilace. Three-Legged Race—1 Wallace and Ross, 2 Donald and Barclay, 3 Paton and Gibson (Markinch). Sack Race—1 Private Milne, 2 Corporal Low, 3 Private Jones.

WINNERS AT WHITBURN.

Volunteer sports were held yesterday at Bog Park, Whitburn, the proceedings being in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund. The following are the principal results:—Two Miles Cycle Race—1 J. Jackson, Fauldhouse; 2 Jas. Izatt, Fauldhouse; 3 C. Forsyth, Uphall. Three Miles Cycle Race—1 Jackson, Fauldhouse; 2 M'Quade, Longriggend; 3 Forsyth, Uphall. Wrestling—Jim Max, Whitburn, met R. Weir, of Shotts, and gained the first two falls.

PEDS. AT POWDERHALL.

A half-mile foot handicap was run off at Powderhall Grounds yesterday, for which there were 120 entrants. Result:—1 J. Sipmson, Addiewell (90); 2 A. Ross, Bowhill (80); 3 R. Kelly, Lochgelly (80). Betting—5 to 4 on Simpson, 6 to 4 against Ross, 6 to 1 Kelly. Won by ten yards; three yards between second and third. Time—1 min. 58 secs.

CELTIC'S SPORTS.

The Celts next Saturday wind up the athletic season so far as it affects Glasgow, but there are still two Saturdays to go before the curtain is finally rung down. Intending competitors should note that entries close for the Celtic meet tomorrow. Mr W. Maley informs me that already all the backmarkers are well represented, and he anticipates that by to-morrow evening the lists will be full up. Apart from the athletic side, the management have fixed together a magnificent programme which should appeal to all.

The Celtic sprint has always been a tough proposition for any of the fancied men. There are at least a round half-dozen who could be named as in the running. A couple of fly-by-night boys have been running well into heats, and somehow I am under the impression that the 100-up is their ultimate aim. I may, of course, be on the wrong trail, but I don't think I am far astray. Be that as it may, I don't believe either of the good things can win. The backmarkers are running well at present, and some of the middle-mark men should hold any of the unknowns safe enough. J. B. Steele, the Eglinton boy, should not be far away. Boy Bell and Johnnie M'Fadden, along with that good lad, George Hamilton, will not be far out of the prizes. I will leave you to take a choice.

Jamie Crawford, the Bothwell lad; Bobbie Speirs, B.H.; and Albert Ashley, the Glenparker, should show up well in the 220 yards, while the half-mile should find Jimmy Weir, Johnnie Cuthbert, and Gunner Vyane well to the front, though Jamie Wilson, the four-mile champion, who scored so easily at Greenock, may prefer to try his luck in the half rather than in the mile, and he is not an outsider by any means.

ROSS FOR THE MILE.

I have a hankering after the big Edinburgh Northern boy, Willie Ross, in the mile. He should make any of the opposition travel. The other backmarkers, Jimmy Morton and Willie Bannatyne, both Eglinton Harriers, are the danger points. I know that Jimmy is anxious to win a Celtic mile, but he may reserve his pace for the relay race which Manager Maley has placed on the programme for the special benefit of the harrier clubs who competed at Eglinton Harriers' recent meeting. The Bellahouston boys won that race, and the event on Saturday is in the nature of a challenge, so that each of the clubs can be expected to field their best team. Boy Bell will again run for B.H., and Maryhill will have the services of George Hamilton. The distance is one mile, made up of (2) 220 yds., 440 yds., and a half-mile. B.H. is again my fancy, but the Glens will run them very close.

BOWLING.

DUMBARTON COMPETITION.

The annual competition for the William Deany Shield took place at Dumbarton yesterday. Five clubs took part in the contest, each sending four rinks. The following are the results:—1 (winner of shield) Dumbarton, 5 shots up; 2 Dumbarton Rock, 2¼ shots up; 3 Dumbarton Townend, 1½ shots up; 4 Dumbarton Dixon, ¾ shots down; 5 Dumbarton Eastfield, 5½ shots down.

M'Stey, of Celtic, has signed on for Belfast Celtic.

The military five have won 4 seconds, but they pulled off their ambition when they lifted the Ibrox silver.

Willie Ross, of E. N. H., has been well among the prizes this sports season. He had the "double" at Ibrox—the mile and the ½ mile.

FOOTBALL.

TALENT-SPOTTING GAME AT TYNECASTLE.

A practice game took place at Tynecastle yesterday between "Maroon" and "Blue" teams. Maroon Team—Black: Kiernan and Maclean; Briggs, Gibb, and Conacher; Honeyman (Partick Thistle), Robertson (Leith Benburb), Newbiggin (Denbeath Star), Denyer, and Small (Queensferry).

Blue—Moffat (Leith Benburb); "Mavnair" and Macleod (Loanhead); Brock (Bathgate), Fairfull, and Laidlaw; Forrest (Newtongrange), Sinclair (Oatlands), Kerr.ea (Loanhead), Allan (Queensferry), and Hazelton.

Most of the aggressive work came from the "Maroon," which eleven had the bigger proportion of known faces. Among the latter Briggs and Kiernan were quietly effective. Denyer spoiled his play somewhat by selfishness, but he got most of the goals scored. Against him an old Hearts favourite, masquerading under the name of "Macnair," gave indications that his term of service in the army had not impaired his abilities.

Moffat, of Leith Benburb, although smart at times, lacked experience, and latterly was rather easily beaten. Gibb, Denyer, and Newbiggin all scoring against him in rotation. The big Fife centre showed consistent ability to warrant further trial, but the likeliest recruit was Honeyman, the ex-Partick Thistle right winger, who seldom wasted a ball. He got good support from Robertson, a sailor lad from Leith. Conacher did good work behind, as also did Brock and "Macnair" on the opposing side. Kernan and Forrest were the most prominent of the "Blues" front line, which was held pretty well by the Maroon defence. Result:—Maroon, 5; Blue, 1. Scorers:—Maroon—Gibb, Newbiggin, and Denyer (3); Blue—Laidlaw.

Scottish Junior League.

Blantyre Victoria, ..	0	Burnbank Athletic,	2
Yoker Athletic, ...	2	Townhead Celtic, ..	3
Kilsyth Emmet, ...	2	Kilsyth Rangers, ...	3
St Paul's United, ...	1	Port-Glasgow Juniors,	0
St Mirren Juniors, ..	4	Bedlay Juniors, ...	0
Croy Celtic, ...	1	Glenboig Cam'ronians,	1
Oatlands Juniors, ..	0	St Anthony's, ...	5
Renfrew Juniors, ...	9	Neilston Victoria, ..	0

Glasgow Junior League.

Bellahill Athletic, ..	0	Parkhead, ...	1
Rob Roy, ...	1	Cambuslang Rangers,	2
Benburb, ...	1	Glencairn, ...	1
Clydebank Juniors, ..	3	Perthshire, ...	1
Petershill, ...	2	Maryhill, ...	3
Ashfield, ...	3	Larkhall Thistle, ...	1
Vale of Clyde, ...	4	Strathclyde, ...	3
Shettleston, ...	2	Pollok, ...	2

War Fund Match.

Dumbarton Harp, ..	0	Dumbarton, ...	3

CRICKET.

BRILLIANT BATTING AT GREENOCK.

Greenock and Babcox & Wilcox met at Greenock. Scores:—

GREENOCK.

John Gerr, c Reid, b Allan, ...	13
Percy Buchanan, b Oakes, ...	8
Lieut. Syfret, c and b Welford, ...	10
J. Punch, c Welford, b Oakes, ...	21
D. A. Riddell, b Oakes, ...	15
H. Maclean, b Welford, ...	0
F. Thomson, c Duncan, b Welford, ...	1
E. K. Adams, b Oakes, ...	2
E. H. Tough, c Colledge, b Oakes, ...	3
H. Senior, not out, ...	3
G. S. Wilson, lbw, b Oakes, ...	0
Extras, ...	3
Total, ...	94

BABCOCK & WILCOX.

T. Colledge, c Kerr, b Maclean, ...	10
J. Welford, lbw, b Wilson, ...	56
J. W. Lassford, b Maclean, ...	58
Sapper Service, c Liddell, b Wilson, ...	2
J. Oakes, not out, ...	79
R. Chink, b Tough, ...	35
Extras, ...	6
Total for five wickets, ...	246

T. Duncary, R. Reid, J. Kerr, Geo. Allan, and W. Polkington did not bat.

WEST MAN TOPS THE CENTURY.

West of Scotland and Cygnets met at Hamilton Crescent yesterday. West closured after two and a quarter hours' play, for 262 for the loss of seven wickets. W. Plumpton gave a capital display for 101, whilst two High Schol boys, J. D. Ross and H. Walker compiled 36 and 39 respectively, the latter making his debut in senior cricket. The visitors made no show against the bowling of F. Crosland (four for 32) and J. W. Ferguson (five for 30), and were all disposed of for 70 runs. Scores:—

WEST OF SCOTLAND.

D. M. Ross, b Follett, ...	17
W. Plumpton, c Penrith, b Tyndall, ...	101
C. M. M'Alister, lbw, b Tyndall, ...	1
Lieut. W. F. Ross, b Penrith, ...	26
T. D. Ross, c Capt. Pallett, b Follett, ...	36
H. Walker, b Follett, ...	39
J. T. Hill, run out, ...	2
F. G. Cunningham, not out, ...	10
W. R. Drinnan, not out, ...	5
Extras, ...	25
Total for seven wickets, ...	262

F. Crosland and J. W. Ferguson did not bat.

CYGNETS.

Capt. Lennox, c Drinnan, b Ferguson, ..	23
C. T. A. Tyndall, b Crosland, ...	2
Capt. Pallett, c Ferguson, b Crosland, ..	11
Capt. Lawrence, c Ferguson, b Crosland, ..	2
E. A. Cunningham, c W. F. Ross, b Ferguson, ...	1
Capt. G. L. Selby, not out, ...	18
H. Houghton, c Hill, b Ferguson, ...	9
G. Follett, c Plumpton, b Crosland, ...	0
H. C. Millard, c W. F. Ross, b Ferguson, ..	4
E. Penrith, b Ferguson, ...	2
D. M'Killop, absent, ...	0
Extras, ...	3
Total, ...	70

POLOC v. DRUMPELLIER.

The outstanding feature of the game at Shawholm was the high scoring by the visitors, Captain A. T. Skiel being top scorer with 66, followed by W. W. Waddel with 30. Bowling for Drumpellier, J. M'Millan had five wickets for 25 runs, and W. W. Thomson had four for 28. For Poloc, W. H. A. Dinsmore had six for 52. Scores:—

DRUMPELLIER.

C. Benham, b Sandiford, ...	0
C. L. Mannes, b Sandiford, ...	14
J. Reid, b Dinsmore, ...	1
W. B. Thomson, b Dinsmore, ...	3
H. Lewin, c Black, b Dinsmore, ...	3
C. Barclay, b Dinsmore, ...	28
Captain A. P. Skiel, c and b Dinsmore, ..	66
W. W. Waddell, c Black, b Dinsmore, ...	30
W. W. Thomson, not out, ...	4
Extras, ...	24
Total for eight wickets, ...	178

J. M'Millan and D Brownlie did not bat.

POLOC.

D. C. H. Kennedy, b Thomson, ...	15
A. Black, b M'Millan, ...	5
W. Bauchop, b M'Millan, ...	0
B. H. Sandiford, lbw, b M'Millan, ...	4
W. Linton, b M'Millan, ...	0
H. Morgan, b Thomson, ...	0
W. E. Gillespie, b M'Millan, ...	16
W. H. A. Dinsmore, c Mannes, b Thomson,	13
J. Murdoch, b Thomson, ...	0
J. Johnstone, not out, ...	0
Sgt. Donaldson, absent, ...	0
Extras, ...	5
Total, ...	58

Dumbarton, 59; Anniesland United, 94.

QUOITS.

Tom Weir and R. Nimmo are matched for £60 each game. The first game takes place at Larkhall on 8th September, and the second will be played in Glasgow.

William Graham, Kilsyth, and William Conn, Tweedhat, contested a game for £10 at Kilsyth yesterday. Graham, after a quiet beginning, secured a commanding lead. At half-time he was leading by 31-14. Conn did a good deal better in the second half, but Graham kept well in front, and won by 61 shots to 36.

The Barrhead club ran their pairs handicap to a finish, when Orr and Gardner beat Buttars and Groggan by 15 shots.

TO-MORROW'S BIG RACE.

BY THE COLONEL.

The more I examine the weights for to-morrow's big race, the more convinced am I that Parrot should prove the nearest approach to a racing cert that we have come across this season.

Looking for danger, I am struck with Ho Tei as a light-weight likely to run well. Mohacs, should he be sent across the Channel, is in such good form that he will have to be considered. I hear a whisper about Rocket from a dangerous quarter, and personally I have a sneaking regard for Salamandra. However, I confidently place Parrot for first place, and give Salamandra and Ho Tei to complete the named trio when the judge makes his decision.

MANCHESTER—Monday, August 6.

2.0—Lady Yatesbury filly, nap, °°; if absent, Beguilement colt.
2.40—Fassig, nap; if absent, The Gunyah.
3.15—Parrot, nap, °°°; if absent, Salamandra.
3.45—Amphitryon, nap; if absent, Crafty Lassie.
4.15—Eigle's Nest, nap, °; if absent, Nation.
4.45—Bridge of Weir, nap; if absent, Cistern.

WINDSOR—Saturday, August 11.

Thames Plate—Resilience, nap, °; if absent, Golden Stream.
Windsor Handicap—Arius, nap, °°; if absent, Blue Danube.
Clewer Welter—Royal Bucks, nap; if absent, Pick'by.
Park Handicap—Sprint, nap; if absent, Corydon.
Mill House Plate—Ivanhoe, nap; if absent, Severn.
T.Y.O. Plate—Flutter Cat, nap, °°°; if absent, Beauty of Kildare.

IRISH RACING.

METROPOLITAN (Baldoyle)—Monday, Aug. 6.

Baldoyle Plate—Invermore, nap, °; if absent, Parley.
Nursery Handicap—Dara Bay, nap, °°; if absent, Off the White.
Flying Plate—Inconstant George, nap; if absent, Salaam.
Foal Stakes—Mr Blake's selected of Caradoc and Eifterion, °°°.

KELLS—Tuesday, August 7.

August Plate—Green Button, nap; if absent, War Flour.
County Plate—Genevieve, nap; if absent, Sir Thomas.
Patrons' Plate—Loch Allen, nap, °°°; if absent, Poseidonius.
Smith Cup—My Rath, nap, °°; if absent, Bachelor's Gift.
Lloyd Plate—Partition, nap; if absent, Bee Fast.
Corinthian Plate—Celler Glen, nap, °; if absent, More Rain.

LIMERICK JUNCTION—Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Stewards' Plate—Lady Palotta, nap, °°°; if absent, Gilt Edge.
Directors' Plate—Corri, nap; if absent, High View.
Sologhead Plate—Waving Queen, nap; if absent, Mountain Pass.
Sprinters' Plate—King Agrippa, nap, °; if absent, Eager-To.
Greenfield Plate—On the Rocks, nap; if absent, Shotmaker.
Milltown Plate—St Follian, nap, °°; if absent, Barto.

Thursday, August 9.

Welter Plate—The Hun, nap, °°°; if absent, Gainsthorpe.
Flying Plate—Orb, nap, °; if absent, Mount Lebanon.
County Plate—Golden Norah, nap; if absent, Distinguished.
Ballykisteen Plate—Maroc, nap, °; if absent, Waving Queen.
Monastogher Plate—Gold Sand, nap; if absent, Corrie.
Dublin Plate—Lady Earn, nap; if absent, Bookie.

PHOENIX PARK—Saturday, August 11.

Clonsilla Plate—Mediator, nap, °°°; if absent, Cimarron.
Moderate Plate—Gold Plate, nap; if absent, On the Rocks.
Liffey Bank Plate—Prince Nat, nap; if absent, Doria.
Greenmount Plate—Sand Martin, nap, °; if absent, Lady Erie.
Ashtown Plate—Loch Dan, nap; if absent, Dara Bay.
Park Plate—Artsman, nap, °°; if absent, Harvest Home.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT MANCHESTER.

2.0—STAMFORD THREE-YEARS-OLD HANDICAP, Five Furlongs.

C. P. (Donoghue), ...	1
Tagrag (Whalley), ...	2
Tortona (G. Hulme), ...	3

7 ran.

Also ran—Fleetwood (C. Trigg), Aviemore (V. Smythe), Half Hoop (Newsome), Brigadier-General (A. Wheatley).

Betting—2 to 1 Tagrag, 100 to 8 Fleetwood, 3 to 1 Aviemore and C. P., 33 to 1 Half Hoop, 10 to 1 Brigadier-General, 100 to 8 Tortona.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one and a half lengths between second and third.

2.40—TRAFFORD PLATE—One Mile.

Elkington (V. Smyth), ...	1
Towyn (A. Whalley), ...	2
Bentley (A. Smith), ...	3

6 ran.

Also ran—Oversight (E. Wheatley), Golondrino (C. Madden), Fassig (R. Colling).

Betting—2 to 1 Bentley, 6 to 4 Elkington, 5 to 1 Towyn, 100 to 7 others.

Won by four lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third.

3.15—SALFORD BOROUGH HANDICAP—Six Furlongs.

Roscius (A. Whalley), ...	1
Grand Fleet (Donoghue), ...	2
Roubaix (R. Colling), ...	3

6 ran.

Also ran—Gratian (J. H. Martin), St Kilda (G. Hulme), Long Slade (A. Adams).

Betting—6 to 4 Grand Fleet, 11 to 4 Roubaix, 7 to 2 Roscius, 7 to 1 Gratian, 20 to 1 others.

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

3.45—JOHN O' GAUNT PLATE—Five Furlongs.

Syndrian (Donoghue), ...	1
Osca Marah (E. Colling), ...	2
St Agnes Eve (V. Smythe), ...	3

7 ran.

Also ran—Marcoglass (Hopkinson), Jonah (C. Trigg), Nebula (Lee), Kirkharle (E. Wheatley).

Betting—13 to 8 on Syndrian, 5 to 1 St Agnes Eve, 100 to 7 Kirkharle, 9 to 2 Osca Marah, 20 to 1 others.

Won by three lengths; the same between second and third.

5.15—BRACKLEY HANDICAP—One Mile.

Clap Gate (A. Smith), ...	1
Indian Feast (P. Jones), ...	2
Troutsdale (H. Jones), ...	3

11 ran.

Also ran—Bramble Twig (Garnham), Gilbert the Filbert (Wing), Denizulu (T. Burns), Forum (Donoghue), John Jacket (Seymour), F. M. (V. Smyth), Long Slade (A. Adams), Cesare (Newsome).

Betting—7 to 1 Bramble Twig, 7 to 2 Clap Gate, 4 to 1 Troutsdale, 11 to 2 Gilbert the Filbert, 100 to 14 Denizulu, 4 to 1 Forum, 100 to 6 others.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Bramble Twig and F. M. fell.

4.45—ROTHSCHILD PLATE—One Mile and a Half.

Seneschal (J. H. Martin), ...	1
Crimson Square (V. Smyth), ...	2
Mooch (R. Cooper), ...	3

6 ran.

Also ran—Banbury (J. Clark), Mountain Laddie (C. Trigg), Sir Balin (C. Foy).

Betting—8 to 1 Banbury, 6 to 2 Crimson Square, 13 to 8 on Seneschal, 100 to 7 others.

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

AYR AND RACING.

The proposal to have a racing fixture at Ayr on 29th September and 1st October has found favour with the Jockey Club, a letter having been received to-day by the clerk of the Western Meeting Executive to the effect that their memorandum has been forwarded to the President of the Board of Trade. This means that the prospect of a meeting on the splendidly-equipped course is exceedingly bright, and racegoers in the West of Scotland—and their name is legion—will doubtless be pleased at the turn affairs have taken, for it is felt that a week-end break before the winter sets in would be conducive to all, and especially to those workers who are toiling and moiling with patriotic earnestness on the Clyde and elsewhere at the present time. The Jockey Club have taken the step after full consideration of the matter, and after satisfying themselves that the stabling at Ayr is in good order.

WHIPPETING.

BIG PRIZE AT GLASGOW

Fine sport was provided at Glasgow yesterday when a special handicap was run, the winner receiving £18 as first prize.

200 Yards Open Handicap—First and Second Heats—Mr Fergie's Tartar (23) and Mr Smith's Sharp (13½); Mr Hogan's Green Eyes (22½) and Mr Jeanette's Blackamore (23½); Mr Harry's Flower (9½) and Mr Wilson's Jack Tar (15); Mr Morrison's Miss Pankhurst (12) and Mr Hay's Reality (27½); Mr Mack's Flossie (22½) and Mr Grant's Pale Ale (25½); Mr Tollan's Sky (17½) and Mr Allan's Hoy (17½); Mr M'Cosh's Wild Lassie (28) and Mr Dougan's Greenhill (13½); Mr Quinn's Sally (15½) and Mr Walker's Trilby (4); Mr Browning's Quicksand (25) and Mr Harper's Baker Girl (21); Mr Bett's Diana (21) and Mr Barrowman's Bad Girl (22); and Mr Cullen's Wee Gallacher (9) (dead heat for second place); Mr Hunter's Lady of the Lake (26½), Mr Leighton's Susie (29); Mr Irvine's Tyrant (17½) and Mr Cameron's Paleface (16); Mr Kinnear's Common (26) and Mr Edgar's Dixie Kid (19); Mr Smith's Doctor Drum (18) and Mr Bell's Songster (21); Mr M'Manus' Black Chief (16); Mr Walker's Toenie (25½); Mr Paddy's Gift (21); Fancy (28½) and Mr Alexander's Rising Sun (26); Mr M'Lean's Final Shot (11) and Mr Fraser's Joyboy (24½); Mr Clark's Less Trouble (11) and Mr Jock's Pitch Dark (28); Mr Barr's Hazy Morn (18); Mr Hutcheson's First Down (16) and Mr Turner's Wee Jean (11); Mr Gorman's Gay Girl (17) and Mr Barke's Mary's Pet (18); Mr Caulfield's Broadwinner (9) and Mr M'Kay's Gleam (14½); Mr Jim's Knigger (18) and Mr Kay's Hayburn Lass (20½) (dead heat for first place); Mr Hughes' Sleeve Link (26) and Mr Marsh's Ladybird (25); Mr Nicoll's Corsack (15), and Mr Kenyon's Flash Lady (26½).

First Semi-Final—Green Eyes and Look Sharp (dead heat for first place). Second Semi-Final—Susie and Lady of the Lake. Third Semi-Final—Less Trouble and Common. Fourth Semi-Final—Hayburn Lass and Ladybird.

Final—1 Ladybird, 2 Susie, 3 Green Eyes.

Also Ran—Look Sharp, Lady of the Lake, Less Trouble, Common, and Hayburn Lass.

Betting—3 to 1 against each Green Eyes and Less Trouble, 4 to 1 against Look Sharp, Susie,